

Livingstone condemns choice of
ex-politician to head quango

Top Tory to wind up GLC affairs

By John Carvel,
Political Correspondent

The Government has pre-empted its own legislation by choosing a former Tory politician to run the quango which will administer an important part of London's local government after the abolition of the Greater London Council.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, is planning to announce shortly after Whitson that the chairman of the so-called "residual body" for London will be Sir Geoffrey Taylor, aged 59, a former Conservative leader of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

Ministers will be embarrassed by the premature disclosure of his name at the start of the last week of the House of Lords' committee

the AMA's Labour leader, in supporting the first council-funded advertising campaign against previous legislation to force spending cuts by the use of local budget referendums.

Labour opponents regarded his appointment as chairman of the Southern Water Authority in 1981 as an attempt to shut him up. Since then colleagues have observed, however, that he has become an enthusiastic supporter of running the water industry with small teams of Government appointees supervising a professional staff.

Sir Geoffrey is a businessman who has run a printing company in Cornwall. He has been an outstanding figure in London local government since the early 1950s, and was one of the main participants in the setting up of the GLC in 1964. He is regarded as likeable and approachable, and has shown that he can work with politicians of all parties.

The "residual body" which he will head is designed to wind up the GLC's affairs over the five years following abolition of the council which the Government has scheduled for March 31 next year.

The body will take control of a large part of the GLC's property, its debts, pension fund, computer facilities, and archives.

A Lords amendment has also given the body responsibility for roads and highways management in the capital. Further amendments due for debate this week might add scientific services, which a Lords select committee has already recommended should be kept together on a London-wide basis if the GLC is abolished.

The GLC has estimated that the residual body would be responsible for an annual budget of £500 million. It will have a key role in organising the transfer of other functions to joint boards and the lower-tier borough councils. The task of organising this transition in the face of open hostility from Labour councillors is widely regarded as one of the most difficult managerial problems in Britain.

The Government is planning similar arrangements for the six metropolitan counties.

Turn to back page, col. 4

Agenda, page 16

stage on the Abolition Bill, which has already brought four government defeats.

Peers who have been sympathetic to the Labour GLC's complaint about the scrapping of elections which should have been held in London this month will be provided with new ammunition by Mr Jenkin's decision to appoint a well-known Conservative politician.

It had been expected in local government that ministers would appoint a former chief executive of a large council to take on the chairmanship of the London residual body.

The choice of a former leading Conservative local politician was condemned last night by Mr Ken Livingstone, the GLC leader. "Having taken away Londoners' right to vote in local elections, they have now appointed someone who couldn't have been elected anyway."

Sir Geoffrey, who is chairman of the Southern Water Authority, was Tory chairman of the London Boroughs Association from 1968 to 1971, and chairman of the AMA from 1972 to 1980.

A popular Tory leader on the AMA, he was often critical of government attempts to weaken the autonomy of local authorities.

He joined Sir Jack Smart.

Owen ready for deal with Kinnock

By James Naughtie, Chief
Political Correspondent

Dr David Owen, the Social Democratic Party leader, yesterday tried to exploit Labour's "hopes" on him as a sign of the SDP's strength, and said that the new bout of enmity did not preclude negotiations with Mr Neil Kinnock on power sharing in a hung parliament.

Dr Owen said that though elements in the Conservative Party might appear more likely to consider an arrangement, he would attempt a deal with Mr Kinnock of Labour won more votes in the general election.

In doing so he was consciously trying to present himself as a figure far removed from the leader described by Mr Kinnock last week as having "an ego fat on arrogance and drunk on ambition."

Yesterday he claimed that Labour leaders would be under strong pressure to negotiate with the Alliance in a hung parliament.

He said on ITV's Weekend World: "I think that within the Labour Party there are people who are frothing at the mouth at one stage, but as much more realistic when it comes to the hard bargaining that they would face after an election."

Responding to accusations that he would prefer to deal with the Conservatives if the Alliance parties held the balance of power, he said: "My values would turn to the Labour Party." But he added that perhaps the readiness to make a realistic deal existed only among Conservatives.

Mr Kinnock's attack, closely followed by one from Mr Larry Whitty, the party's new general secretary, has been considered for some time before it was delivered.

According to Mr Kinnock's advisers he decided to focus on Dr Owen's personality after reading the SDP leader's speech last week on the abolition of the state earnings-related pensions scheme. He considered it to be a sell-out — a charge Dr Owen denies.

Alliance leaders were delighted, believing that the strength of Kinnock's attack enhanced their claims to be an electoral headache to Labour.

Dr Owen made full use of the tactical opening yesterday. He scoffed at Tory and Labour attempts to divide the Alliance, and said that he and Mr David Steele, the Liberal leader, would negotiate in a hung parliament together or not at all.

Questioned on their attitude if Labour dominated a deadlocked parliament, he said there would have to be policy changes if a deal with Mr Kinnock was to be possible. He believed a "realistic common sense" view could emerge from Labour under the pressure of negotiations.

The scenario is dismissed by Mr Kinnock, who precludes any thought of an arrangement with Dr Owen.

Dr Owen argued in his interview that he was most

Hope of deal fails to stop Underground rail strike

By Keith Harper

A strike on the London Underground will begin today after talks between the National Union of Railwaysmen and the London Regional Transport failed to find an immediate agreement.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, the NUR's general secretary, said after the five-hour meeting in London that the strike was "very much on."

He had contacted other railway unions and would be seeing Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC today to seek further support.

In spite of the breakdown, the strike looks like being short-lived. Mr Tony Ridley, chairman and managing director of LRT, indicated that new proposals were being put to the NUR executive today, and he hoped that the system would be operating normally again tomorrow. Every effort would be made to run services normally today.

He also indicated that it was unlikely that the LRT would return to the courts to pursue its argument that the NUR had acted improperly.

Mr Knapp refused to divulge the contents of the deal he was putting to the NUR executive today but Mr Ridley was looking forward to what he called a "speedy agreement."

He stressed that there would be no compulsory redundancies throughout the Underground system as a result of the extension of one-man operation.

The strike is in defiance of a High Court injunction requiring the NUR to drop its strike orders to 16,000 LRT members until it has held a



Mr Jimmy Knapp
meeting today

ballot under the Trade Union Act of 1984.

LRT successfully applied for the ban in the High Court last Friday, so today's action could result in a severe financial penalty for the NUR if the management go back to the courts to say that the ban has been defied.

The dispute is over the introduction of driver-only trains on the east London section of the Metropolitan Line from today. The union has been negotiating for 45-minute breaks after each two-hour period of driving. It insists that the added responsibility of the drivers under the new system increases stress.

Mr Knapp emphasised that a lot of yesterday's discussion had centred on the legal threat. He pointed out that the NUR was defending the jobs and conditions of its members and it was not willing to stand aside and see the LRT introduce new one-man trains without the agreement of the Union.

The possibility of the strike spreading to main-line services cannot be ruled out. The train drivers' union, the Aslef, has promised not to cross picket lines today.

Chinese fans in rampage

From Reuters
ANGRY Chinese soccer fans stoned foreigners' cars and smashed buses last night after their national side was eliminated from the Asian qualifying section of the World Cup.

Thousands of people ran riot after China went down 2-1 to Hong Kong at the Peking Workers' Stadium.

The Hong Kong team was besieged in the stadium for over an hour and in the street nearby a taxi was overturned and buses had their windows smashed.

The car of the Tass correspondent, Gazizulla Arslanov, was surrounded and looted, and his young daughter was hit with glass and debris.

A Reuters reporter, Mr Anthony Barker, was threatened with death if he disagreed that the Chinese team was best and the Times correspondent, Ms Mary Lee, was covered in spittle.

A 50lb car bomb was defused outside the football stadium in Victoria, northern Spain, yesterday after waiting fans were evacuated.

Editor likely to lose expulsion appeal

By Martin Linton

The editor of the Morning Star, Mr Tony Chater, appeared last night to have lost his final appeal against expulsion at a special congress of the Communist Party at Hammersmith town hall, west London.

In an emotional speech he defended himself against charges that he had put himself at the head of the hard-line pro-Soviet faction of the party at a time when its leaders were taking a far more critical line.

He accused the leaders of capitulating to pressure from the "revisionists" grouped around the monthly journal, Marxism Today. He blamed the party's leader, Mr Gordon McLennan, for "going on his knees before this minority."

The Morning Star's deputy editor, Mr David Whitfield, made a similar appeal against his expulsion in which he accused the party's leaders of McCarthyism, and of using kangaroo courts.

Both will learn the result of voting at a close session of the congress this morning, but



Chris Myant —
"crunch of the hour"

there is little doubt that their appeals will be rejected by a majority of about two to one.

So far every vote at the congress has gone in the leader's favour by majorities of about 160-80, with a margin of five or six votes either way.

The rigidity of the voting blocs is a sign of the discipline of the two factions, the leaders and the Euro-Communists on the one hand, and the Morning Star and the hard-liners on the other.

There may be some sympathy for a few among the 40 hard-liners who made their appeal yesterday against expulsion, suspension, or other disciplinary action on the ground that they may have been swept up in an act of rebellion against the party's line without being fully aware of it.

But there will be little mercy for Mr Chater and Mr Whitfield, who are held responsible by the leaders for the party's greatest crisis since the Soviet Union crushed the Hungarian uprising in 1956.

The debate at the congress, which was called specifically to discuss deep divisions in the party, soon turned into a slanging match between the supporters of the Morning Star

Turn to back page, col. 4

NEWS IN BRIEF

PM 'hates unions'

MR JAMES Prior, the former Employment Secretary, said last night that Mrs Thatcher loathed trade unions. Back page.

Sentence protest

MORE than 1,000 protesters showed their support yesterday for two miners gaoled for life for killing a taxi driver. Back page.

Car sales hope

A 50 PER CENT increase in Austin Rover sales is central to Labour's new strategy to regenerate the motor industry. Back page.

NI talks 'failing'

IRISH ministers are contemplating the collapse of talks with Britain on Ulster's future. Page 2.

Peace mission

THE Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior yesterday prepared to evacuate 280 people from a Pacific island contaminated with nuclear fallout. Paul Brown reports from the ship. Back page.

Jobs vetting

TEMPORARY secondments to the Civil Service are to be independently vetted in future. Page 3.

Free spirit

THE first holder of the Koestler chair of parapsychology says it is important to have an open mind. Page 2.

Drug abuse

INITIATIVES to counter heroin addiction are being criticised by MPs as inadequate. Page 3.

The weather

OUTBREAKS of rain. Details back page.

£12bn in council house sales

By Michael Smith
Industrial Editor

MORE than £12 billion has been raised from the sale of council houses in the last six years — dwarfing the £3 billion which the Government has made by selling corporations like British Telecom.

Treasury figures show that £12.2 billion has been made from "sales of land and buildings" about double earlier unofficial estimates.

The revelation helps illuminate a largely obscure area of Government fundraising.

The up to date figures were disclosed by John Moore, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in a written Commons answer to the Labour MP, Doctor Oonagh McDonald.

Report, page 17.

Israelis swap 1,150 PoWs for 3

From Iain Guest
in Geneva

A Palestinian commando group will exchange three Israeli soldiers today for 1,150 Palestinians and Lebanese held by Israel. Palestinians said yesterday.

The deal had been agreed indirectly between Israel and the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command through the mediation of the international Red Cross.

Three planes — two Libyan and one Bulgarian — were due to leave Damascus at 11.00 last night for Geneva, carrying the three Israeli soldiers and the exchange would start at 7.00 am today.

Three planes will arrive from Israel with 100 Arab detainees who will then be transferred to a plane belonging to Libyan Airlines and another two Bulgarian airliners.

The eventual destination of the Arabs has not yet been disclosed, although some are said to be heading for Libya, and others for the Lebanon.

The three Israelis were captured in the Lebanon in 1982 by the PFLP.

There is little information about the Arabs to be freed. Most were detained in the camp of Aillit in Israel, and most are said to be members of the PFLP. Geneva is said to have been chosen in order to minimise controversy in Israel, and the possibility of demonstrations.

The group will also apparently include more than 100

Palestinians who were originally due to be freed by Israel during the large prisoner exchange that took place in November, 1983, when almost 4,000 Arabs were freed in exchange for six Israelis.

According to Middle East sources, the number of detainees to be freed in Israel itself could reach 700, some of whom will cross straight into Syria through Kuneitra. A group of Arabs are also expected to be released in the Gaza Strip.

No information about the exchange is available in Israel. According to some sources, the release of such a large batch of detainees is likely to run into strong opposition in Jerusalem from the religious extremists.

This week

Today

ON THE LEFT
Ken Livingstone battles it out with his erstwhile allies. Agenda. Page 16.

ON THE RIGHT
Francis Pym explains to Terry Coleman what he thinks about Mrs Thatcher. Page 13.

IN THE MIDDLE
David Owen suggests Ian Aitken in his Commentary column, likes to practise a spot of moral superiority. Page 13.

PLUS...
Melvyn Bragg and Derel Jameson on aspects of the media. Page 7.
Martin Pawley on the conservation lobby. Page 13.
Polly Toynbee on Sheila Kitzinger. Page 10.
And Geoffrey Taylor on the joys of being an assistant subpostmaster. Page 12.

Tomorrow

NARROW MINDS
Most universities have admission requirements which are neither equal nor fair. Education Guardian.

Wednesday

CAPTAIN'S ART
In 1981 Mike Brearley led England to victory over Australia at Headingley — perhaps the most remarkable test match ever. He tells the tale in the first of an exclusive series of extracts from his new book on the art of captaincy.

HUMAN REPORT
The large biped can hardly be expected to show true self-awareness, but the species may still be worth studying. Mary Midgley writes for Society Tomorrow.

THE GUARDIAN IN EUROPE			
Austria	100 p	100 p	100 p
Belgium	90 p	90 p	90 p
Denmark	90 p	90 p	90 p
France	90 p	90 p	90 p
Germany	90 p	90 p	90 p
Italy	90 p	90 p	90 p
Netherlands	90 p	90 p	90 p
Spain	90 p	90 p	90 p
Sweden	90 p	90 p	90 p
Switzerland	90 p	90 p	90 p
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Little Emily has some great plans



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INSIDE

Agenda	16
Arts	17
Business & finance	17, 18
Classified advertising	3, 15, 19-21
Crosswords	27, 28
Guardian Women	2, 3
Home News	2, 28
Letters	4, 5
Overseas News	4, 5
Media	7, 9
Motoring	22
Sports News	22-25
TV & RADIO	26
ENTERTAINMENTS	27
PERSONAL	27

Nu urged to wage guerrilla pay war

By John Ardill,
Labour Correspondent

A long guerrilla war on public service pay was forecast yesterday by Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, as he launched a plan to revise the union's pay strategy.

The union's conference in Scarborough approved a document calling for a long-term plan, realism about what could be achieved, and a campaign to win public support.

This reflected feedback from branches that members are not yet ready for all-out action on wages.

But Mr Bickerstaffe said that a pay explosion in 1985 or 1986, which he forecast this year, could still happen if privatisation, the abolition of wages councils, cuts in services, and rate-capping came together with pay at the right time.

The pay debate brought a surge of feeling against demands for a shorter working week and longer holidays which form a major part of the public service unions' pay strategy.

A motion from Belfast, which would have ditched the hours demand in favour of pay issues for a period of three to five years, was only narrowly defeated in a card vote, 4,984 in favour to 5,523 against.

Another motion giving priority to the hours claim was clearly carried on a show of hands, the margin of the vote suggesting that Belfast was won support for the main thrust or its resolution which stressed the needs of part-time women workers.

Mr Bickerstaffe said the executive's pay document, which calls for rank and file members to take part in the formulation of wages policy, was a pledge that members were worth their salt.

"We shall win through. It is a guerrilla war, but we can out-think Thatcher and her cohorts."

He told delegates who pressed motions in favour of an all-out strike, that members wanted a different course of action. "We are not losing our battle, but we are not going to lose our heads. If it is guerrilla war, we can outwit and we can win," he said.

The union, the fourth-largest affiliated to the Labour Party, will hold the Government-required ballot on continuation of its political fund in November.

A campaign for a "yes" vote, launched yesterday by the President, Mr Dilwyn Davies, will combine with a drive to build up membership, workplace organisation, and improve the shop stewards' structure.

The union faces a long haul to retain its political voice. A sample poll some months ago indicated a 63 per cent to 32 per cent majority against the political levy.

Mr Davies said that, if Nupe lost its political voice, the loudest cheers would come from private contractors like Bregren and Tru House Forte, and the 23 Tory MPs paid by contractors to speak for them in Parliament.

The conference rejected a call, backed by the executive, to widen the franchise for the selection of Labour parliamentary candidates after the next general election, and voted to oppose attempts to change the re-election procedure. But it strongly backed an anti-Militant tendency motion supported by the executive.

This supported the expulsion of anyone contravening the party constitution by organising a separate party within its ranks, called on Labour to defeat Militant in debate, and unions to "explain the dangers" of such groups to their members.

It added: "We completely dissociated ourselves from the laughable and eloquent policies and the disgraceful and devious methods of Militant Tendency, and we condemn the disastrous effects of Militant's role in the history of the Young Socialists."

Bombs find closes river

Part of the river Trent was closed by Nottinghamshire police at the weekend when amateur divers discovered bombs and machine gun ammunition from an RAF Lancaster bomber which crashed in 1943 at Hazeel Ferry, near Blyth.

The divers threw the bombs and ammunition back into the river after seeing they were live, and a team of military bomb disposal experts and service divers were called to deal with the find.



CANTANKEROUS COMRADES: Mr Gordon McLennan, right, general secretary of the Communist Party, showing the door yesterday, to Mr Tony Chater, editor of the Morning Star. The expulsion of Mr Chater, who is accused of heading a hardline pro-Soviet faction in the party, is expected to be confirmed today at a special congress at Hammersmith town hall, west London. Pictures by Graham Turner

FitzGerald rates chances of success as at best evenly balanced

Dublin Cabinet contemplates the collapse of Anglo-Irish talks

From Joe Joyce
in Cork

The Irish Cabinet has reportedly begun to contemplate the collapse of its discussions with the British Government about Northern Ireland.

The consequences of failure were set out by the Prime Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, in his central address to the Fine Gael party's annual conference in Cork at the weekend. He rated the prospects of success as "at best" evenly balanced.

At least two cabinet ministers have begun to consider Dublin's response to the possible failure of the discussions. The talks are understood to face a critical point in the next month, and Dublin's optimism about the outcome has given way to pessimism.

One of the main sticking points is reform of Britain's security forces and their operation in Northern Ireland. This is central to Dublin's strategy for loosening the Sinn Féin and IRA grip on more than a third of Northern nationalists.

After more than 15 years of British pressure on Dublin over security, Irish ministers are finding Britain reluctant to give any ground on its own security system within Northern Ireland.

Dr FitzGerald pointed to Sinn Féin's local council electoral success last week as further proof of the danger of failing to end the alienation of Northern Catholics from the political and security systems under which they live.

He depicted Sinn Féin's support as evidence of the frustration felt by nationalists who were prepared to back an organisation which wanted to establish a military dictatorship throughout Ireland.

A shift of opinion away from Sinn Féin could only be expected if agreement was reached which allowed Northern nationalists to identify with their governing security, legal and judicial systems, said Dr FitzGerald.

All nationalists in Northern Ireland were alienated to some degree from the system under which they lived, he said. The failure of the Anglo-Irish talks — intended by Dublin to counter this alienation — would present "a very serious situation," he declared.

It could lead to despair within Northern Ireland, a deep and damaging sense of frustration within the north, and "have serious effects for Britain's reputation in the world."

Dr FitzGerald remained publicly optimistic about the outcome, although all his comments were couched in more cautious language than he has used in recent months. But he said there was a real chance that a solution could be found that would be "just acceptably" to both sides.

He promised to pursue the talks with total commitment until he succeeded, or established beyond doubt that success was beyond his grasp.

Despite the importance of the Ulster issue for Dr FitzGerald's political standing, the

conference did not include a debate on Northern policy because of the delicacy of the Anglo-Irish talks.

New conference arrangements dispensed with an advance agenda and motions were accepted on the spot. Ministers had to present themselves for question and answer sessions at three separate halls where debates were conducted simultaneously.

Party organisers described the arrangements as unprecedentedly democratic, but cynics noted that the format prevented the development of any critical handwagons at a time when the Government is badly behind in the opinion polls.

Delegates only came together when 5,000 people were bused to a huge basketball stadium for Dr FitzGerald's address.

The conference revealed the strength of the liberal wing which Dr FitzGerald has grafted onto a party traditionally known for its rightwing responses to social issues.

The Prime Minister and his Justice Minister, Mr Michael Noonan, faced criticism for their police and prison based response to the republic's crime problems. Support for the immediate introduction of divorce was clearly stronger among delegates than their ministers.

Koestler chair goes to American

By Gareth Parry

THE Koestler chair of parapsychology at Edinburgh University has gone to Dr Robert Morris, the senior research scientist at the School of Computer and Information Science at Syracuse, New York. He is expected to take up the post by January 1.

Dr Morris's reputation as a cautious and rigorous researcher into, and interpreter of, parapsychological phenomena in a wide range of contexts, is seen to suit eminently his appointment to such a controversial chair.

The principal of Edinburgh University, Dr John Burnett, said the decision to accept the offer of the Koestler trustees to establish the chair at Edinburgh had not been taken lightly, "particularly in view of the controversial nature of parapsychological phenomena."

There had been overwhelming support for the opportunity to further scientific research, as the Koestler trustees put it, into "the capacity attributed to some individuals to interact with their external environment by means other than recognised sensory or motor channels."

The £500,000 endowment for the Koestler Chair of Parapsychology comes from the trustees of the writer and critic, the late Arthur Koestler, and his wife Cynthia, who committed suicide in London in 1982, in a "love pact."

Edinburgh University drew up a list of more than 30 academics with appropriate qualifications in the field of psychic research.

Dr Morris, who is 42, was not one of the names popularly considered for the post. Dr David Smith, a great canny philosopher, had been expected to be the focus in the Republican movement will now veer to the terrorists.

The result, with shares of the vote, was: Official Unionist Party 190 (28.7 per cent); Democratic Unionist Party 142 (24.3); SDLP 101 (17.7); Sinn Féin 59 (11.8); Alliance 34 (7.3); and 40 others.

Union supports deal on Post Office changes

By Patrick Wintour.

Post Office plans to introduce sweeping changes in working practices received a boost yesterday when the Union of Communication Workers rejected an attempt to block the proposals.

The 10-1 margin delighted senior Post Office management who were observing the union's annual conference yesterday. But delegates may throw out aspects of the package, including more part-time workers and a compulsory productivity scheme, later this week.

A national postal strike was narrowly averted at Easter after the management started to introduce new sorting machinery without union agreement at Mount Pleasant sorting office, London.

A deal was reached for which the UCU executive is seeking endorsement this week.

Mr Alan Tiffin, the union's general secretary, told the Bournemouth conference yesterday: "The agreements covering new technology, productivity, and mechanisation are good agreements. They provide safeguards for members in terms of conditions and employment and job security as well as sharing the benefits."

"To those that criticise the agreements, I challenge them to come to the rostrum and tell us of another industry or union that has negotiated such agreements in today's economic and industrial climate. The alternative is confrontation."

The union had to abandon some long-held policies on working practices. "If you get knocked over and the injuries may well be fatal," Mr Tiffin said that rejection of the package would have to be put to an individual secret ballot, which was taken by Post Office management as a warning to UCU activists.

Mr Billy Hayes, representing a Liverpool amalgamated branch, who is chairman of the union's unofficial broad left, moved rejection of the proposals. He doubted the sincerity of the management's offer of no compulsory redundancies and poured scorn on the pay increases under the agreement.

The deal offered no reduction in the working week and job losses would be far higher than the union had predicted. The union had to challenge the Post Office some time.

"If we say we must wait until there is a Labour Government it's likely that we will say we cannot take the Post Office on because there is a Labour Government. When will the time be right?"

Alan Tiffin: 'alternative is confrontation.'

Moderator sees spectre
of Nazism in Britain

By Jean Stead,
Scottish Correspondent

Basic freedoms in Britain are in as much danger as they were in Germany under the Nazis, the new Moderator of Church of Scotland's general assembly said yesterday.

Dr David Smith was delivering a sermon in St Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, where the annual assembly opened.

Calling for a new sense of Christian commitment, he said that the church's situation was similar to that in Germany in the 1930s.

"Indiscreetly and carefully, with political pressure in the right places, and carefully calibrating personal support from the right people, a great campaign is in progress to undermine the Christian culture and destroy the Christian heritage in Britain."

Dr Smith called a press conference in Edinburgh last night to clarify his remarks. He said in his sermon that the freedom "to seek your own thoughts and express them, to choose your form of government, to move freely within your own country and travel beyond its bounds at will — all that is at stake."

The whole structure of our civilisation, he said, is under attack. The strong care for the weak, the young feel loving responsibility for the aged and the healthy will provide for those who are crippled — all that is at stake."

Dr Smith said later that his sermon was not an attack on the Government or any party, but against the adverse forces

of the extreme right and left, which have been allowed to spread out of control, and which would destroy our freedoms.

His main concern was the spread of Islam and other foreign religions in Britain. "It is not very remarkable, is it not a significant warning sign that in Christian Britain a Muslim, Buddhist or Hindu will be treated with more tolerance than an active Christian?"

He said that it was the professed aim of Islam to visit every home in Britain and to establish a mosque in every major centre of population.

"Events in Iran have indicated the militant spirit of Islam on its home territory. Russia was already reacting in the corridors of power and we can think of many other about Islam, but the evidence is that it is on the march."

He said he had spoken from time to time with government ministers of both parties.

"All of them indicate in the clearest terms that the opponents of Christianity are well organised, have a strong lobby in the corridors of power and expert pressure in high places."

The freedom to choose your way of life and work, how you will earn and spend your money, how you will educate your children and what values you would offer them — all that is at stake."

Dr Smith, who was a parish priest in Stirlingshire, has as chairman of the church education committee been concerned with tendencies to drop the Christian teaching from schools.

Adams dismisses threat of disruption

From Paul Johnson
in Belfast

Mr Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Féin, yesterday shrugged off Unionist plans for disruptive tactics aimed at silencing his party's councillors.

They showed that Sinn Féin was feared and that the Official Democratic Unionists were trying to disenfranchise thousands of people, he said.

Fifty-nine Sinn Féin candidates were elected to 17 of Northern Ireland's 26 local authorities.

The Unionist parties will immediately demand a vote and an end to discussion if a Sinn Féin member tries to speak

during a debate in a council with a Loyalist majority. They may also stage walkouts with the idea of bringing a premature end to meetings through the lack of a quorum.

If Unionists agree with a Sinn Féin motion they may still oppose it and put it forward later themselves.

These tactics will bring disruption and disorder to the previously comparatively peaceful council chambers. Ironically, they will also help Sinn Féin by keeping it in the public eye and contributing to its instability.

The IRA's political arm did not increase its vote compared

with previous elections and failed to eat into Social Democratic and Labour Party support but did achieve its aim of getting representatives onto 17 authorities.

The way that the party has built a new middle leadership is more significant than the figure of 59 councillors.

It had depended previously on five or six public figures but the election means that a more broadly based structure and an effective political machine have been established.

Mr Adams believes that the results confirm the existence of sizeable support for what he calls "radical Republicanism."

He argues that that the IRA alone cannot defeat the British and achieve withdrawal.

The party's showing and the way it is again at the centre of attention has vindicated Mr Adams' belief in the "Armalite and the ballot box" philosophy. However it can be expected that the focus in the Republican movement will now veer to the terrorists.

The result, with shares of the vote, was: Official Unionist Party 190 (28.7 per cent); Democratic Unionist Party 142 (24.3); SDLP 101 (17.7); Sinn Féin 59 (11.8); Alliance 34 (7.3); and 40 others.

Brecon decision for Labour

By a Staff Reporter

Labour's candidate to fight the Brecon and Radnor by-election, caused by the death of the Conservative MP Mr Tom Hoosen, is due to be selected tomorrow. A short list of four or five will be drawn up today from nearly 20 hopefuls.

Labour had 25 per cent of the vote at the 1983 general election, the Alliance 24.4 per cent and Mr Hoosen 48.2 per cent.

The result then was: T. Hoosen (Con) 18,255; the Rev. E. Morris (Lab) 9,471; R. Lacey (Lib) 9,226; S. Meredith (Plaid Cymru) 640; R. Booth (Ind) 278.

The Euro MP for Shrewsbury, Mr Bob Cryer, was selected yesterday as prospective Labour candidate for the marginal Westminster seat of Bradford South, in succession to Mr Tom Torney, who is retiring.

Mr Cryer, a prominent left-winger in the Commons when he represented Keighley from 1974 until his defeat in 1983, won the nomination on a third ballot from a short list of five. Labour holds the seat with a majority of 110 over the Conservatives.

Polaris missile ditches after in-flight fault

By David Fairhall,
Defence Correspondent

A test of Britain's Polaris nuclear deterrent failed yesterday when a fault developed after the second stage rocket motor had ignited. The unarmed ballistic missile fell into the Atlantic short of its target having been fired from the submerged submarine HMS Resolution off the Florida coast.

It had emerged correctly from the sea and its first stage rocket motor functioned properly. What went wrong will not be known until recordings of the test flight instrumentation have been analysed.

Several years ago it was discovered that the Polaris rocket motors were becoming unreliable with age and these are now being replaced from the United States at a cost of more than £300 million.

Yesterday's test was the first of the normal firings every Polaris submarine conducts on the US Atlantic range after finishing a long overhaul.

Resolution came out of the Rosyth naval dockyard on the Forth of Forth last autumn after completing her third

£100 million major refit. Many of its systems were virtually rebuilt and, in some cases, updated.

She was the first of the navy's 4-boat deterrent force to undergo a third refit and may have a fourth in the early 1990s. The first Trident submarine is not now expected to be in service until 1994.

Resolution had arrived in Port Canning on May 2 and would normally have test fired several missiles without their multiple Chevaline warheads to allow both the alternating crews to practise the launch procedure.

On this occasion Commander Mike Sime was in charge, though he will have known little about what was happening above the surface once he felt the thump of the Polaris leaving its vertical launch tube.

Whatever the cause, yesterday's failure is an important reminder that complex nuclear weapon systems can never be guaranteed 100 per cent to work properly whether in surprise attack or, in the case of President Reagan's so-called "star wars," in strategic defence.

OBITUARY Writer of Broadway musicals

ABE BURROWS, who wrote the book for the musical Guys and Dolls and several other big Broadway successes, has died at his home at age 74.

A prolific librettist, director, author and comic, he had been ill for many years, among other works he wrote and directed were How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying, Can Can, What Makes Sammy Run, and an American version of the French show Cactus Flower.

He collaborated with the composer-lyricist, Frank Loesser for Guys and Dolls, a tale of Damon Runyonese characters which ran for 1,200 performances, netted millions of dollars and enjoyed a series of revivals.

Labour moves early to ban cane

By Andrew Mowbray,
Education Staff

Local Labour politicians are being urged to abolish corporal punishment — now reckoned to be meted out 250,000 times a year in schools in England and Wales — before the law leaving the option on beatings to parents, comes into force.

Mr Andrew Bennett, Labour's deputy education spokesman in the Commons, has written to all Labour groups on local education authorities asking them to review their policy.

Where they control the authority, Mr Bennett, a former teacher, is pressing them to

act before the Education (Corporal Punishment) Bill is enacted. It is due to come into effect in September, 1986.

The legislation gives parents the right to insist that their children are not liable to be beaten.

It has been widely criticised by teachers who believe that the new rules will be unworkable, because pupils who have been exempted and those who have not, will face different punishments for the same offence.

Mr Bennett said yesterday that the bill was a bureaucratic nightmare which failed to make clear whether in future the power to abolish

corporal punishment would lie with local education authorities or school governors.

The Advisory Centre for Education says in a report published today that official returns from secondary schools show that there are 4.7 recorded beatings per 100 pupils each year. In the primary schools the annual rate is at least one beating per 100 pupils.

It says: "Extrapolating nationally produces an estimate that there are nearly 250,000 officially recorded beatings in each school year in England and Wales — or one every 15 seconds."

Testing time

Twenty young people were given medical treatment during the 28th annual Ten Tors expedition across Dartmoor yesterday. Most were suffering from tiredness, blisters, strains and sprains. More than 2,000 took part in the two-day test of navigation, endurance and planning.

Reveller knifed

A 25-year-old man was repeatedly stabbed by an intruder at his home early yesterday, after returning from a Roman-style fancy dress party. The attack happened at the RAF base at Wotton, near Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire.

Shops reform opposition

By James Naughtie, Chief
Political Correspondent

Several Conservative MPs are planning to defy a three-line whip in the Commons tonight as a protest against liberalisation of Sunday trading.

MPs are voting on a motion to accept the Auld Report, which recommends the reform. This gives ministers an opportunity to gauge the strength of opposition on the backbenches before drawing up a bill for the next parliamentary session.

Several Tory MPs protested at last week's meeting of the backbench 1923 committee at the imposition of a three-line whip to vote — but government

business managers have concluded that the tactic is the best way of establishing the size of the potential opposition. There seems little doubt that the Government will proceed with legislation. The Prime Minister is strongly in favour and even opponents such as Mr John Gummer, the party chairman, and a member of the Church of England synod, have come out in support, despite the worries expressed by some church leaders.

There is also opposition from Labour MPs, who argue that liberalising Sunday trading would force shop workers to work longer hours and would raise prices.

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New rules drafted for Civil Service postings

By Richard Norton-Taylor

The Government is drafting new rules to cover individuals taking up temporary posts in the Civil Service.

Until they are completed any Government proposal to second people to Whitehall will be referred to the Civil Service Commission, the body responsible for upholding standards of probity, character, and free and open competition.

Mrs Thatcher's assurance, given in a written Commons answer last week, follows the controversy surrounding the appointment of Mr Peter Levene, a former personal adviser to Mr Michael Heseltine, and former defence contractor, to head the Ministry of Defence arms procurement agency.

The Prime Minister announced in March that the original plan to second Mr Levene to the ministry broke existing Civil Service rules. He was eventually appointed under a five-year fixed contract after the Government found an escape clause in the 1982 Civil Service Order in Council.

But the Government discovered that in addition to the terms of Mr Levene's original appointment, other secondments covering several hundred posts since 1978 were also illegal.

Mrs Thatcher said these had now all been "regularised" by a new Order made at a meeting of the Privy Council last Wednesday.

The debate — about the status of senior civil servants — will receive a further impetus today with an announcement from the Royal Institute of Public Administration that it has set up an inquiry into whether greater political control over Civil Service appointments should be encouraged.

Professor David Williams, president of Wolfson College, Cambridge, will chair a group looking at the implications of "politicising" appointments for the traditional career Civil Service.

It will consider whether Britain should adopt the practice in the US, France, and Germany where some Civil Service appointments are openly political.

The working group includes Lord Barnett, a former Labour Treasury minister, Sir Kenneth Cleeve, a former permanent secretary at the Department of Trade, and Lord Donoughue, policy adviser at 10 Downing Street during the Wilson and Callaghan administrations.

Dr William Plowden, the institute's director-general, said recently that Mrs Thatcher's attitude towards the Civil Service was a portent of a long-term trend towards greater political control, a trend that was both necessary and desirable.

He added: "The claim that a neutral civil service is the best guarantee of an Englishman's liberty seems to me a wholly undesirable argument for the status quo."

Marchers scorn 'political' verdict on killers

By Paul Hovland, Welsh Correspondent

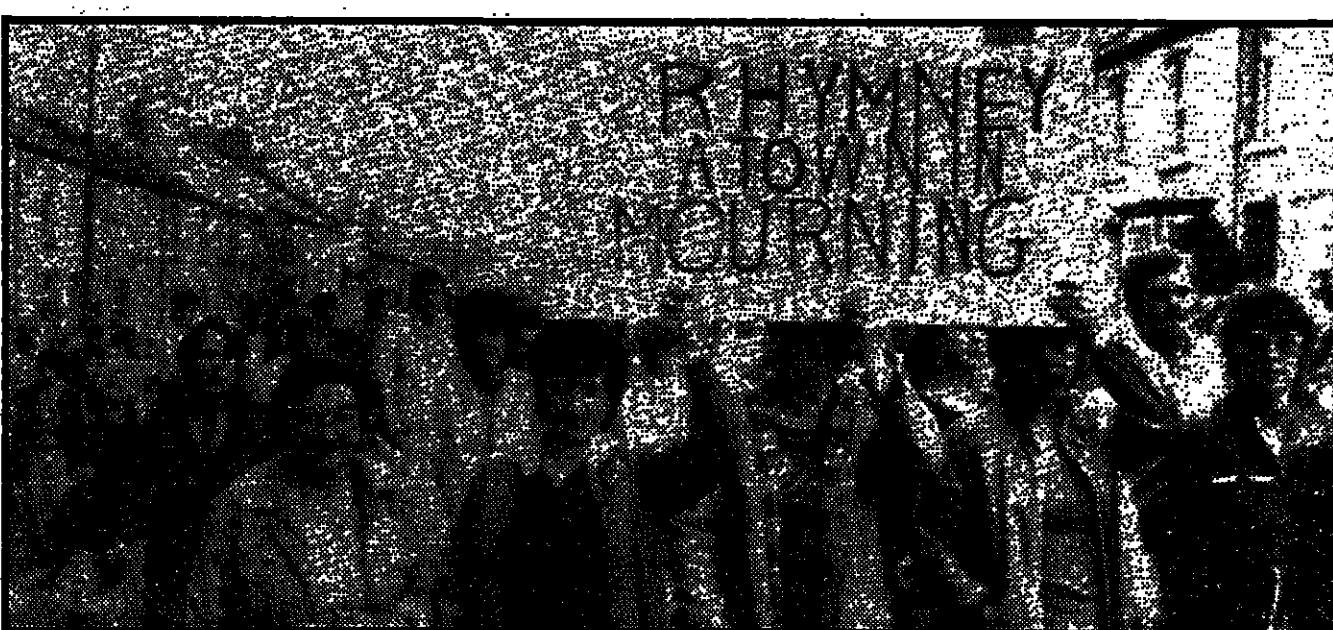
More than a thousand people marched through the village of Rhymney, mid-Glamorgan, yesterday in support of the two miners gaoled for life for murdering a taxi driver during the coal strike last year.

They carried placards denouncing last week's murder verdicts against Dean Hancock and Russell Shankland, both aged 21, whose families live in the village.

The march passed near the home of Mr David Williams, the miner who was being taken to work in the taxi through picket lines each day when the driver, Mr David Wilkie, was killed by a concrete block which was pushed from a bridge and smashed through his windscreen.

Police and stewards stopped the demonstrators from walking past Mr Williams's house but miners on the march gave vent to their feelings with loud cries of "scab".

At a rally on the village's Eisteddfod field, Mr Ray Davies, a mid-Glamorgan Labour county councillor, said: "When that despicable verdict was announced there were shock waves of horror and revulsion that went through the valley. Thatcher and her cronies had shouted murder before they knew anything



VILLAGE VOICE: Demonstrators on the streets of the mining community of Rhymney, mid-Glamorgan, yesterday in support of the two pitmen gaoled for life last week for murdering a taxi driver during the coal strike

about the case. There was no way they were going to get a fair trial. We feel for the death of a person as much as anyone else would. But what we are saying is that the two lads in our community are not murderers and should not be branded as murderers. I hope the preparation for an appeal will go ahead with all speed."

Mr Ted Rowlands, Labour MP for Merthyr and Rhymney, said: "We are not saying that a terrible act was not done. We feel for the death of a person as much as anyone else would. But what we are saying is that the two lads in our community are not murderers and should not be branded as murderers. I hope the preparation for an appeal will go ahead with all speed."

European MP for South-East Wales, claimed it was a political sentence. "It was a warning that anyone who decides to take on this government will not be tolerated. It is ironic that not one policeman has been on trial yet for the thousands of acts of brutality during the strike."

Dr Kim Howells, the National Union of Mineworkers' South Wales research officer, said the first act of a Labour government should be to review the case. "I am as shocked as everyone else here. I have known since that terrible sentence was passed that any one of us could have been there."

All the miners had been fighting for their communities of but "Russell and Dean were

Mersey's police dilemma comes to a head

By James Lewis

The chief constable of Merseyside, Sir Ian Oxford, is likely to tell his police committee this week that he does not intend to retire or resign. "I have every Christian virtue except resignation," he once said.

He was invited to depart after failing to attend an important budget meeting. It transpired that he had gone to Washington to attend an anti-terrorist conference at the behest of the Home Secretary, without telling his committee. "We would have given him permission had he asked," says the chairman of the police committee, Mrs Margaret Simey. But he didn't.

Though Mrs Simey is regarded as the scourge of Britain's all-powerful chief constables, she speaks of Mr Oxford with respect and admits that they get on well at a personal level. "The issue is accountability," she says.

Accountability acquired a new importance after the 1981 Toxteth riots. Important changes were made in police training and more officers were put on the beat. "We cut their car allowances to make them walk," says Mrs Simey. Lay visiting of police stations has been established and there are regular public forums between police and the community.

Mrs Simey believes that the changes and the continuing peace in Toxteth is put at risk by control from Westminster. Lack of funds and the impending abolition of the rate-capped Merseyside County Council, which has made a rate but not produced a budget.

Long-running rows about administrative accountability were aggravated by the miners' dispute, when Mr Oxford spent an extra £5 million on overtime over which the police committee had no control.

His trip to Washington — for which he later apologised — was the last straw.

Mrs Simey says that local democracy is meaningless if Mr Oxford is entitled to demand, in effect, a blank cheque. The size of this year's cheque is particularly in dispute. Though the Home Secretary said Merseyside was entitled to £105 million, the Department of the Environment, the department overseeing local government, calculates that it will get only £92 million. The police, says Mrs Simey, are demanding the larger sum from her committee.

Mrs Simey admits to annoying some of her Labour colleagues when she speaks nostalgically of "Dear Willie" Whitelaw who as Home Secretary maintained the concept of responsibility by talking regularly to chief constables and police chairmen of the big metropolitan forces.

This year, however, the Department of the Environment was calling the tune and demanding spending cuts. As we were not prepared to opt for personal bankruptcy or prison for the sake of a police force which has always made it clear that it does not welcome the presence of politicians in its decision-making process, we had to comply," says Mrs Simey.

The string attached, however, was that we said nothing about what we would actually do with the cash raised by the precept.

If Mr Oxford, aged 60, declines to go gracefully, Merseyside committee, which does not have the power to dismiss him, could ask the Home Secretary to require him to retire. However, the doomed committee has probably left it too late to exercise its limited powers to appoint a successor.

MPs condemn 'cash starved' campaign to treat heroin users

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

Government initiatives to give priority to fighting heroin addiction in Britain will be condemned by the all-party Commons social services committee in a report next month.

Conservative and Labour members have been unimpressed by the claims of Mr John Patten, the junior health minister, that the Department of Health and Social Security has taken a lead in helping treat drug addicts.

The Government has asked the 192 health authorities to make drug treatment a priority about the small amount

of progress being made in many authorities.

The MPs' inquiries parallel investigations by the Guardian this year which disclosed a patchy response to a DHSS circular asking authorities to list action taken and to outline plans for tackling the problem.

Some authorities, notably Barnsley, Yorkshire, and a number of small towns in the North-west, appeared oblivious of the problem or the need to act.

So far £7.7 million has been approved to start 98 projects but Mr Patten is being criticised by the voluntary movement for setting up organisations that face closure because they cannot find funds to continue their work.

Lord Rodney, chairman of the Standing Conference on Drug Abuse, who invited Mr Patten to open premises which the DHSS had funded, even criticised him in a vote of thanks at the ceremony last week.

He told Mr Patten: "Many organisations are already in dire financial straits because they find it difficult for health or local authorities to finance them after the money runs out."

Some of the staff are devoting as much time to fund-raising as they are to doing the job they were set up to do — treating drug addicts."

The Government's £2 million advertising campaign to combat heroin abuse is to be launched tomorrow by Mr Patten. The first television advertisements are due to be broadcast on Wednesday and are aimed to inform rather than shock.

London drug addicts 'may number 20,000'

By Gareth Parry

Recent research suggests that there may be as many as 20,000 regular users of heroin and other opium-based drugs in London, according to a Standing Conference on Drug Abuse (Scoda).

Consumption of other drugs, such as legal stimulants and illegal amphetamine, is also high, Scoda says in a statement today.

The number of registered addicts known to the Home Office fell between 1977 and 1983, and increasing quantities of drugs have been seized since 1980.

"The situation is clearly worsening. Illicit drug prices, such as those of heroin and amphetamine, have fallen sub-

stantially when set against inflation."

Scoda says that there are 14 National Health Service drug dependence units in London and four inpatient units. A further 22 non-statutory specialist agencies offer advice, support, self-help and rehabilitation. Most are small and under great pressure.

But the overall level of resources is under threat as the problem continues to grow, says Scoda. Many services funded by the Greater London Council and borough councils are in doubt because of the proposed abolition of the GLC.

Some non-statutory agencies funded by local government, fear that they may be unable to continue.

Police on alert for trouble at Stonehenge

By Martin Wainwright

POLICE in Wiltshire announced yesterday that all leave would be cancelled as part of preparations to prevent the free festival which has been held near Stonehenge for the past 11 years.

Neighbouring forces have agreed to provide help should it be needed, and police have advised local farmers to secure gates and outbuildings as the traditional date for the start of the festival, June 1, approaches.

Previous festivals have attracted up to 30,000 people to National Trust land near the stone circle with damage caused to archaeological sites in the area.

The trust and English Heritage say that the event is irreconcilable with the safety of Stonehenge and that the festival spoils the opportunity for quieter, more organised celebrations of the summer solstice.

Groups associated with the festival, which have distributed 150,000 stickers urging people to come, still hope that a compromise will prove possible.

One member of the Polytechnic Circle, an anonymous society convinced of the spiritual power of Stonehenge, said that an alternative site would be acceptable.

"A change needs a year," he said. "We would be willing to camp somewhere further away, so long as we were within sight of the stones."

The National Trust, Wiltshire County Council and private landowners in the area, who have united to get court injunctions against trespass, are unwilling to provide any land.

The circle has been ringed temporarily with razor-wire mesh, and the traditional Druid ceremony at the stones when dawn breaks on the solstice (June 21) has been cancelled because of fear of trouble with thwarted festival-goers.

The festival, at which drugs circulate freely, has attracted a mixture of groups



THREE MEN IN A SUIT: Triptych Man, a mobile, living sculpture, about to leave Waterloo Station, London, yesterday, for Southampton, where it will take part in the British Art Show. It consists of its creator, Stephen Taylor Woodrow, with Mark Gaylor, and Daniel Kay, all in a three-man suit, in which they can move about at speed.

Maxwell peace gesture

By Maggie Brown

Mr Robert Maxwell said last night that he was not expecting to introduce single stroke direct inputting — where journalists and others take over traditional printers' work — at Mirror Group Newspapers at part of his plans to move production out of Fleet Street.

Its new colour printing works, to be operated by British Printing and Communica-

tions Corporation in either Stamford Street, Southwark south London or the preferred site in the London dockland, would require £80 to £100 million investment.

The final switch would take place by July 1987, and be partly funded by profits from the Holborn site, which could be worth £120 million.

SDP gives more power to grassroots

By Martin Wainwright

The Social Democrats have voted to widen grassroots access to party policy-making, but rejected a move to give activists the final say.

The party's Council for Social Democracy agreed at the weekend to accept motions from the 220 area parties, rather than only from the much larger regional groups.

But the council narrowly declined to give itself the final say on policy. This is agreed in a sort of Lords and Commons duet, between the council and the SDP's policy committee.

Delegates at Kensington town hall in London voted by 111 to 102 against a motion, promoted by the party's radical Limehouse group, to give the council the last word.

Mr Dick Newby, the SDP's national secretary, described the decision as a self-denying choice which would maintain the relationship between the policy committee and the council.

The council has occasionally proved more ebullient than the

party's leaders would like, as when it called for an immediate ban on the use of plastic bullets last year.

The leadership is well-represented on the policy committee and tends to win support in ballots of the whole SDP membership.

These are required for council motions which fail to win a two-thirds majority among the vote to allow area parties to submit motions, which will be voted on by the membership later this year.

Meanwhile, the Liberal Party council narrowly defeated a motion which would have encouraged local parties to appoint prospective parliamentary candidates without first reaching agreement with the SDP about who was to fight which seat.

The motion's backers were concerned that delays in choosing candidates would displace the momentum of the county council elections and recent opinion polls.

Opponents argued that more damage would be done by any disputes with the SDP which arose as a result.

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We are looking for a person with a strong commitment to presenting new work in all media combined with an interest in photography and education. Salary £2250 to £2725. Start beginning September. Details from: The Director, Plymouth Arts Centre, Plymouth PL4 8ES.

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TEMPORARY COMMITTEE SECRETARY/COURSE ORGANISER

PTBC (Planning and Transport Research) at the Commission requires a temporary administrative assistant to assist in the preparation of a report on the planning and transport aspects of the development of the London Underground. The post is for approximately 3 months to organise mid-career training course and seminars in urban planning, transport planning and highway design. Experienced, young Graduate preferred. Previous organising experience desirable. Hard work but satisfying. Send cv immediately to: Ms A. M. Collins, Managing Director, PTBC, Commission, 118 Strand, London, WC2R 1JH. Tel. 01-554 7194.

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Arts Council OF GREAT BRITAIN Bursaries for Electro-Acoustic Music 1985/86

The scheme is intended to help with the preparation of specific projects, or longer-term development of ideas within the electro-acoustic music area. Applications should be from musicians and composers working in England in the electro-acoustic music field.

The scheme is not open to full-time students, nor is it intended to support full-time educational activities. Mirror Group Newspapers at part of his plans to move production out of Fleet Street.

THE CLOSING DATE FOR COMPLETED APPLICATIONS IS 22 JUNE 1985.

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EXHIBITION CO-ORDINATOR

A temporary Exhibition Co-ordinator, is urgently required to help organise the 1985 Art Exhibition held by Kent County Council, Education Department, at Maidstone Library Art Gallery.

The post will run from 17th June to 18th October 1985 and will carry a fee of £1,000 plus approved expenses. The Exhibition Co-ordinator will work on a part-time basis, and the nature of the post will require a flexible approach in terms of time keeping. It is expected that the successful candidate will work an average of 15 hours per week.

As there will be an active involvement in the selection of work in the design of the exhibition, applicants should have suitable experience in all practical aspects of exhibition organisation. This appointment receives financial support from the South East Arts Association. Application forms returnable by 3rd June, from the County Libraries Library Headquarters, Springfield, Maidstone, Kent ME14 2JJ, phone Maidstone (0622) 671411, ext 3246.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

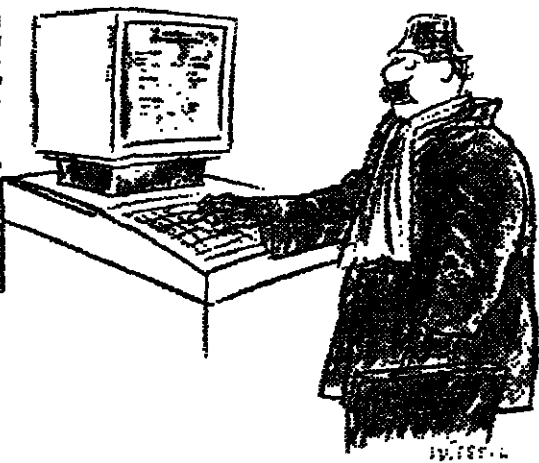
Creative and Media continues on page 8

On the right lines.

Passengers at King's Cross can now use three PETs—or Passenger Enquiry Terminals—to give them train times and fares at the touch of a button.

A page of computerised information is selected from an index. In future this page will be printed out for later reference.

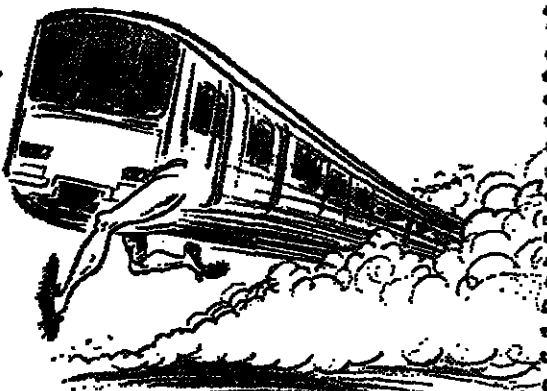
At the moment, these self-help machines, linked to Prestel, are on an experimental basis, but, if successful, they will be extended to other stations.



'Sprinter' trains get the word go.

A fleet of new, faster, quieter diesel trains is being introduced on many cross-country and local urban lines over the next 18 months.

They can cut up to 10% off the journey times of the old diesel units. They have a top speed of 75 mph, faster acceleration, and all the interior surfaces of the 'Sprinter' trains are designed to be wiped clean, with removable seat covers and no dust traps.



Each 'Sprinter' train has a suspension system involving a cushion of air for a smoother ride.

'Sprinters' will not only give a cleaner and faster journey, they will make lightly used lines more economic to run.

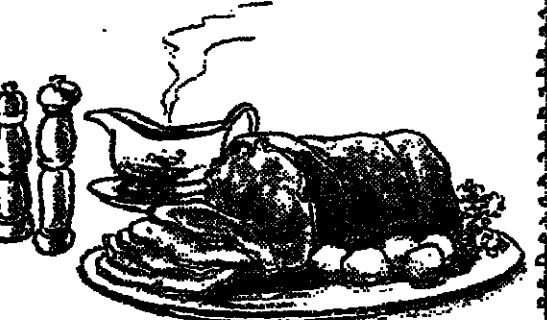
Roast beef specials.

Sunday special trains with the accent on good food and nostalgia are proving a great success.

The round-trip fare includes a three-course roast beef Sunday lunch served on the journey. The trains are so popular that most seats are sold long before the day.

Some trains have been pulled by restored steam locomotives.

So far the specials from London have visited Norwich, York and Stratford on Avon—with the afternoon free for sight-seeing.



We're getting there.

State Department condemns

'violence' against Honduras

US supports claims of Nicaraguan 'invasion'

From Michael White in Washington

The State Department is encouraging claims by Honduras that Nicaragua's leftwing Sandinista regime has begun to send up to 200 troops at a time across the common border in hot pursuit of contra rebels, a scenario which critics of American policy fear may lead to an escalation of US involvement.

In the past few days the Honduran Government has protested to the Sandinistas about "shelling and incursions" but Nicaraguan troops, and the State Department has backed it with condemnation of Nicaragua's "violent acts". A report in yesterday's New York Times quotes American military and diplomatic sources in Honduras—which is getting \$64 million in military aid from the US this year—as saying that Honduras was proving ineffectual against the Nicaraguan troops and had been too "embarrassed" to make a fuss about the incursions.

The Sandinistas are currently making a strong push against the contras, operating in the north of the country from headquarters in Las Vegas in south-west Honduras, and the Times reports 1,000 Honduran civilians fleeing the war and demanding protection from the military. No US troops are reported to be close to the fighting but a serious border incident amounting to claims of an "invasion" of Honduras could activate the Rio Treaty which commits the US to protect its southern neighbours.

While admitting the probability of accidental incursions the Nicaraguans have persistently denied hostile intent towards Honduras. Some experienced American officers who have inspected the terrain and the forces describe the prospect as laudable. The administration has a strong motive in sustaining public anxiety about "another Cuba" on the mainland while the issue of aid to the contras remains deadlocked in Congress.

This week President Duarte of El Salvador has been paraded here as the Reagan Administration's big achievement in the democratisation of the region. Mr Duarte is making an extensive tour which includes receipt of an honorary degree from his old university here as part of an effort to show that he has widespread support at home and growing support in the US for his efforts to stabilise his country and contain his own leftwing rebels.

Interviewed on American television yesterday, President Duarte was cool towards the Reagan trade embargo against Nicaragua on the grounds that such policies only worked in "democratically-influenced countries". He generally supported Mr Reagan's efforts "to stop the cancer spreading" in the region and said he had thousands of written proofs that Nicaragua, Cuba and the Soviet Union were providing most of the arms being used by Salvadoran rebels. He did, however, reject the suggestion that the US might be considering an invasion of Nicaragua.

President Duarte's easy progress has been marred by complaints that insufficient progress has been made in solving the murder of two American labour organisers and a Salvadoran colleague in 1981, responsibility for which was pinned on low-ranking soldiers.

Tommy Jenkins adds from Tegucigalpa: President Roberto Suazo of Honduras left here yesterday for a visit to Washington. There are fears that his absence could provoke a national strike and the intervention of the armed forces.

On Friday night the two largest unions in the country, the CGT and the CFI, declared a general strike over a series of political demands. The declaration did not say when the strike would start, but Western diplomats believe that it could come into effect at the start of this week, while the President is in Washington.



The Mayor of Philadelphia, Mr Wilson Goode (left) and Samuel Pierce (second from left) the US Housing Secretary, visit the devastated suburban buildings which were burnt out last week when police used a bomb to end a siege. Eleven people died and 53 homes were destroyed

Democrats deprive Hispanics, blacks and women of their special caucus status

From Michael White in Washington

In its efforts to rid itself of the stigma of being portrayed as the creature of "the special interest groups," the Democratic Party has abolished the special status of seven caucus groups within the party's national committee.

The seven, which sprang up after a decision in 1982 to give official status and administrative support to any group which could command 10 per cent of the 377 votes on the Democratic National Committee, included not only blacks, women, and Hispanics—for whom the change had been intended—but Asian-Pacific, lesbian and gay, liberal-progres-

sive, and even a business and professional caucus. At a weekend session of the DNC, the rights of the black, women's and Hispanic caucuses to have at least one seat each on the party executive were reiterated and steps taken to make it easier for any caucus group to hold informal meetings at party events.

It did not stop some of the activists involved expressing the fear that the new DNC chairman, Mr Paul Kirk, was intent upon eventually eliminating these privileges, too. In a complaint which echoes a similar debate within the British Labour Party, a black congressman, Mr Mickey Leonard, of Texas, complained that caucuses had been "a mess"

for blacks and Hispanics to participate and generate interest in the party. Be that as it may, the Republicans have wrapped the "special interest" label around Democratic necks, especially after the AFL-CIO, representing most unions, took the unprecedented step of endorsing Mr Walter Mondale's candidacy for the presidency even before the 1984 primary elections. Mr Kirk is also trying to discourage that step, although Labour leaders are resisting it on the ground that it enables them to concentrate a united effort behind a consensus candidate.

As the Democrats struggle to sort out programmes, personalities, and organisational prob-

lems for the promising mid-term elections of 1986, impetus was given to the notion of a simultaneous regional primary—several states voting on the same day—in the South, at least, to minimise a prolonged and bruising primary struggle in 1988.

A measure of the problem is that most of the council's 77 members are white, elected males, and the touring party, which included Senator Sam Nunn, the Georgia defence specialist and Republican Richard Gerhardt, of Missouri, a likely contender for the 1988 nomination, were promptly challenged on the whereabouts of blacks, women and Hispanics on the platform. They promised to do better next time.

National Front gets a cold douche from the parish pump

From Campbell Page in Mons-en-Baroeul

FOR A DAMP Sunday morning in a small town on the outskirts of Lille, turnout was good at a local election. Four hours after the opening of the polls, 53 per cent of the electorate had voted.

The voters of Mons-en-Baroeul and the 36-year-old Socialist mayor, Mr Marc Wolf, were making a little bit of history. Immigrants have never voted in an election and this was the first time that they had been invited to do so.

Mr Wolf, accused by the conventional right of turning his citizens into guinea pigs and denounced by the extreme right National Front for acting illegally, said yesterday: "This election is not an experiment but a response to the needs of this particular community." Giving immigrants the vote was part of his last electoral platform.

When, on April 20, President Francois Mitterrand told the League of Human Rights that immigrants had a basic claim to participate in local government, politicians and commentators were surprised. Although Mitterrand had included local voting rights for immigrants in his 110 proposals during the 1981 presidential campaign, the Socialists had since ignored the issue.

Critics accused the president of making a wordless promise. Supporters said he was gradually educating a largely hostile public opinion towards the day when those among France's 3.7 million immigrants who were eligible by age and periods of residence would be given the right to vote in local elections.

Some observers believe that Mr Wolf is a zealot who is moving too fast for the Socialist party leadership.

Local experiment gives immigrants toe-hold in politics

While others think that party leaders welcome his initiative as a test of public opinion. Asked yesterday why no leading Socialist party members had turned up to see the historic event, Mr Wolf said: "Power has been decentralised now in France."

The Mons scheme is ingenious. The 2,000 immigrants in the population of 28,000 were told that any foreigner over 18 who had lived in the town since January 1 could register, and two-thirds of them did so. The immigrants were electing their own representatives.

Since the immigrants are mainly Algerian (29 per cent), Moroccan (22 per cent) and south-east Asian (15 per cent), the immigrant voters were asked to choose three representatives from three lists restricted to Algerians, Moroccans, and south-east Asians. The successful candidates will not be full voting members on the town council, but will act as advisers and as spokesmen for the immigrant community.

There will be a second tier of delegates to be elected later who will come from all the immigrant groups and will advise the three representatives.

Mons is a dull, rather than a scruffy, dormitory suburb. Its public housing does not rise too high, and the neat lawns and shrubs and the window boxes breaking up the concrete give no sign of social breakdown or hopelessness.

Dr Jennum, who hopes to broaden the research to a larger group of people of all ages, said other observations at the institute already indicate that snoring is most widespread among middle-aged men.

He said snoring became a syndrome when the snorer wakes up more than 30 times during a night to gasp for air after the tongue has

blocked respiration for at least 10 seconds. The investigations showed that some snorers stop breathing for up to 30 seconds at a time.

The consequences of this, according to the institute included lowering the blood's oxygen content and increasing blood pressure while the failure to go into deep sleep affected metabolism and hormone production.

The researchers said that future research should focus on snoring as a strain on the body similar to that resulting from obesity, smoking and generally unhealthy living.—AP.

Snoring may be a health risk

COPENHAGEN: Snoring is not just a nuisance to sleeping partners, but in many cases may be as bad for the snorer as smoking or obesity, according to a study by Danish doctors. Dr Poul Jennum of the Sleep Research Institute of the Copenhagen County Hospital said yesterday that the findings of an examination of more than 800 men and women, aged 70, will shortly be presented to a medical congress at Seattle, Washington.

He told Copenhagen's Politiken newspaper that he and two colleagues found

that 10 per cent of the elderly men and 7 per cent of the women suffered from a serious snoring syndrome, making their nights a constant struggle against suffocation.

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The researchers said that future research should focus on snoring as a strain on the body similar to that resulting from obesity, smoking and generally unhealthy living.—AP.

Racial coexistence in Belgium is 'a model' says Pope

Brussels: The Pope yesterday urged Belgians to overcome language and racial barriers and said their success could be an example to the rest of the world.

Speaking alternately in French and Dutch, he told a congregation at the National Basilica which included King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola that there were more factors uniting the country's majority Dutch-speaking Flemings and French-speaking Walloons than dividing them.

"Foster your model of coexistence, it can be an example to the rest of the world," he said.

The Pope touched on the sensitive issue of language, which permeates Belgian political, social, and religious life, during an open-air mass for more than 100,000 people outside the church on Koekelberg Hill.

He praised Belgium's traditional openness, which had inspired cultural and economic exchanges with neighbouring countries. "Do not give up these riches, nor your peaceful cohabitation. Honour the mutual respect and dialogue be-

tween the different Belgian communities and towards the foreigners here," he said.

Amid prolonged applause, he added: "Remember: there are more things that unite you than divide you."

The Pope's appeal on behalf of foreigners was seen as a reference to racial problems involving North Africans and Turks in the capital, where a number of communes have begun restricting the number of residence permits given to non-Europeans.

Earlier, the Pope met two men and a woman who, as children, more than 50 years ago, reported seeing apparitions of the Virgin Mary in a hawthorn bush in the agricultural town of Beauraing. The Pope knelt at a marble statue of the Madonna, scrubbed his face with water poured from a bucket, and then poured engine oil on it two days ago. The statue had its hands broken in two earlier attacks.

Four bakers presented the Pope with a 120lb birthday cake, topped by sugar models of the capella and the tower of Mechelen Cathedral, which he visited yesterday.—Reuters.

Union protests fail to halt price rises

Warsaw: The Government has said it will go ahead with plans to raise the price of meat despite objections by leaders of legal trade unions and Solidarity.

The Trade Union Minister, Mr Stanislaw Ciosek, said in a statement published by the official press at the weekend: "Raising these prices is necessary. The full arguments behind the economic necessity for such moves have been presented in long months of public debate on the issue."

The authorities announced earlier that a rise of between 10 and 15 per cent in the cost of meat, which is rationed, would take place in July but did not fix a date.

The OPZZ grouping of legal trade unions and the banned Solidarity free trade union have separately urged pay and pension rises to compensate for the increases.

In a justification of Government policy, Mr Ciosek said pay rises had already outstripped price increases and warned that the disparity could cause "an acute shortage of many products."

Official statistics showed that there was a sharp rise in earnings in March when the 60-minute general strike to co-incident with the meat price increases began. In industry,

wages were up 26 per cent on March, 1984.

Mr Ciosek said the compensation demanded by the OPZZ would cost the government 60 billion zloties (\$300 million).

The figures provided by Mr Ciosek indicated that wage growth in the first quarter of 1985 had reached the target set by the Government for the entire year.

Informed sources said workers in key sectors of the economy had been able to force managers to compensate them with wage rises as soon as the increase in food prices was felt.

Mr Ciosek said the Government would honour a promise to the legal unions to submit a detailed report for discussion with them on the increases in incomes and living costs in the first six months of the year.

Western sources said the high level of pay settlements reflected the authorities' desire to avoid industrial militancy as factories struggle to make up \$600 million production lost as a result of the harsh winter.

The rises also reduce the willingness of workers to respond to calls by Solidarity for protests against higher living costs. The union has urged a 60-minute general strike to co-incident with the meat price increases.—Reuters.

Swiss bank boss guilty of swindles

Geneva: One of Switzerland's longest banking scandals ended this weekend when a once-prominent private banker, Robert Leclerc, was found guilty of diverting millions of dollars from his clients' accounts.

At Geneva criminal court on Saturday he was found guilty of 60 charges of fraud and breach of confidence.

Leclerc, aged 67, will be sentenced today and the public prosecutor is expected to demand a maximum 15-year sentence.

The five-week trial closed the case of Leclerc and Co, a private Geneva-based bank which the Federal Banking Commission shut down in 1977, after an investigation showed a consolidated balance sheet deficit of 394 million Swiss francs.

A director of the bank, Charles Boucard, committed suicide shortly after the closure.

In 1978, Leclerc was arrested and spent 15 months in jail despite repeated pleas for release on the grounds of ill health. He was finally freed on a 500,000 francs bail.

In an impassioned final plea to the jury, Leclerc admitted mistakes but said he had never dipped into any of his clients' accounts. His lawyers argued that the Banking Commission caused the clients' financial losses by unnecessarily closing the bank.

The public prosecutor was joined by five lawyers pressing a civil action against the banker on behalf of some of the 4,182 clients who lost money, accusing him of using fraud and deception to conceal 25 million Swiss francs in secret accounts between 1970 and 1977.—Reuters.

Taxi-driver murdered

From Jane Walker in Madrid

A 41-year-old Basque taxi-driver has become the latest victim in the wave of terrorist violence sweeping through northern Spain.

Mr Juan Maria Uriarte, a cousin of the Bishop of Bilbao, was found murdered in his taxi on the outskirts of Bilbao early on Saturday morning. His body was abandoned on a deserted country road with four bullets in the head. He had disappeared 12 hours earlier after driving off with a group of customers.

Police discovered Mr Uriarte's body after receiving a telephone call from Eta telling them where he was to be found.

OVERSEAS NEWS

THE GUARDIAN Monday May 20 1985

Indian Government proposes tough laws to fight violence

Anti-terrorist bill faces civil rights opposition

From Eric Silver in New Delhi

Civil liberties groups are pressing for changes in a tough new anti-terrorism law which the Government is trying to force through Parliament in the next two days.

The bill, published on Saturday, imposes capital punishment for any act of terrorism causing death, with sentences ranging from five years to life imprisonment for other acts of violence designed to "overawe the Government or to strike terror in the people." The accused will be tried by special courts in camera if necessary, with limited right of appeal.

A week after 85 civilians were killed by Sikh extremist bombings in Delhi and three

rights lawyer and former president of the People's Union for Civil Liberties, said yesterday: "The definition of disruptive activities is so very wide that any demand or suggestion for self-determination of People in any part of the country will be punishable by a sentence up to imprisonment for life... the Government is taking advantage of popular feeling after the Delhi bombings."

When he presented the bill to Parliament on Saturday, the Law Minister, Mr. Asoke Sen, said that India was facing an "unprecedented danger," but opposition MPs resisted his attempt to push the measure through all its stages on the same day.

Mr. Madhu Dandavate, parliamentary leader of the Janata Party, objected that such an important bill, touching on the civil liberties of citizens, could not be dealt with so hastily. They had received the 13-page text only that morning.

The bill, which extends the draconian powers in force for the past year in Punjab to the rest of the country, will now be debated today in the Lower House and tomorrow in the Upper House. The Government will then be free to activate it immediately for up to two years.

The police arrested two more suspected Sikh terrorists in Delhi at the weekend, bringing the total since last week-end's bombings to 11. They also uncovered a gunmaking factory in the Trinaragar suburb.

In a report from London yesterday, the Indian Express claimed that Sikh militants plotting to kill Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in the United States were being trained by a former British SAS man. The instructor was not named.

Quoting a "high level American source," the correspondent said that four or five Sikhs were being trained by the British expert, who was alleged to charge a high fee, "especially if the training is to be for subversive activities like blowing up bridges, government buildings, and dams."

Mr V. M. Tarkunde, a civil

Sikh leader warns Government against 'insults to our religion'

AS A purge of the leadership of the Sikh Akali Dal party sends the moderates into hiding, Ajay Bose, in Amritsar, assesses the new leader as a figurehead for the extremist students' federation.

BABA JOGINDER SINGH, new leader of the Sikh militant party, the Akali Dal, has declared: "The Sikhs will fight to get back the rights taken away from them by the Government."

The 83-year-old father of the Sikh religious zealot Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who was killed during the army action in the Golden Temple last year, assumed control in Amritsar last week after a coup by extremists removed the moderate leadership of the party.

Surrounded by his youthful followers in his office at the Golden Temple complex here, he is full of fiery rhetoric which belies his frail appearance.

"There will be arid consequences if atrocities continue to be committed against the Sikhs. The Sikhs do not want to harm anybody, but we will not tolerate any insult to our religion," he said in one of his first interviews to the international press.

He is even more militant in his speeches at Sikh temples. Addressing a religious congregation yesterday, he bitterly criticised the government ban on carrying lethal weapons "inside temple premises." "Our tenth Guru

had described swords, spears, guns, and cannons as our saints. Shall we listen to the Government or follow our Guru?"

After decades of seclusion in his tiny village in Punjab, Bhindranwale's father has been hassled into prominence by the extremists who are making a bid for power in Sikh politics by cashing in on the popularity and martyr image of his son.

Unlike his son, however, the Baba seems to be merely a figurehead and is believed to have only a symbolic role in the new Sikh political hierarchy.

With four of its members in jail or abroad and three refusing to participate, the nine-member committee headed by Baba Joginder Singh, which has been formed to lead the Akali Dal, is also little more than a front for the real power behind the party — the extremist youth organisation, the All India Sikh Students Federation, which was banned by the late Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Last month, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in an attempt to buy peace with the Sikh militants, lifted the ban on the Sikh students' federation and offered to release its arrested leaders and activists. Instead of responding favourably to Mr. Gandhi's peace initiative, the Sikh students have returned to extremism. The federation, in its convention in Patiala, Punjab, last week declared



● Sant Harchand Singh Longowal: in hiding

that it would wage a relentless struggle to achieve a separate Sikh homeland — Khalistan.

Baba Joginder Singh not only presided over the convention, but presented a ceremonial sword to the widow of Beant Singh, one of the assassins who shot Mrs Gandhi, as a reward for the assassination.

The growing tide of extremism in Punjab has forced a retreat by the moderate Sikh leaders who have been unable, so far, to challenge the younger and more fanatical section of the Sikhs.

The Akali Dal leader, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, at first tried to keep pace with the extremists by singing the praises of Sant Bhindranwale

and even the assassins of Mrs Gandhi, but was replaced by Baba Joginder Singh.

After a token protest, Longowal and his colleagues, a former Punjab chief minister, Prakash Singh Badal and others, have resigned from the leadership leaving the field open for the extremists.

Followers of Sant Longowal and other moderate leaders are still trying to persuade them to stay on in Sikh politics and are holding a meeting in Amritsar this week to decide whether their resignations should be accepted. Observers here, however, are sceptical about whether the panicky moderates would accept the reins of leadership even if a majority of the Akali Dal members put their faith in them.

At the moment, Sant Longowal and other moderates are in hiding, refusing to meet the press.

To a large extent, they are afraid of coming out openly against the return of extremist politics for fear of physical retaliation. The police have already discovered a terrorist plot to kill Sant Longowal and he and his colleagues are living under tight security.

The new extremist offensive and the retreat of traditional Sikh politics seem to be inter-connected. While fear of terrorist reprisals has driven the moderates into hiding, it is the lack of a mature leadership among the Sikhs that is the main contributory factor to the rise of terrorism.

Blacks unite to fight apartheid

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

Hundreds of supporters of warring black movements yesterday resolved to bury their differences, at a meeting in Soweto organised by Nobel prizewinner Bishop Desmond Tutu of Johannesburg.

The meeting took place at Regina Mundi cathedral, under the eye of armed police and in the wake of fierce fighting among members of the United Democratic Front, the Azanian People's Organisation, and Inkatha, which left two people dead.

It was the culmination of a peace mission launched a fortnight ago by black clergymen of several denominations, after a series of meetings of rival black movements. At least five blacks died in the violence.

The Soweto meeting was only one of several meetings of reconciliation held yesterday in black townships along the Witwatersrand and in the Vaal triangle.

The top leadership of the UDF and Azapo were unable to attend. Most UDF leaders are either in detention or accused of treason in the trial which starts today. The Azapo president, Mr. Ishmael Khakeba, was in Port Elizabeth for the funeral of two Azapo members who were killed in recent clashes.

Mr. Merthson Morobe, an executive member of the Transvaal branch of the UDF, was loudly cheered when he told the 2,000-strong crowd that they had surprised the police by joining together in an act of reconciliation.

The battle lines were clearly drawn between those in favour of black liberation inside the cathedral and the police representatives at the apartheid state outside, he said.

Acknowledging that there were differences in method between the black organisations present, he said: "But we cannot allow the agents of apartheid to defeat us from our struggle."

Mr. George Wauchope, a vice-president of Azapo, dismissed the charge that police agents were primarily responsible for attacks on the leaders of rival movements.

"The system has done some of the dirty work, but 90 per cent of it (we) blacks have done," he said. "We have proof of it."

Mr. Sitho Ngubane, of the Inkatha youth brigade, declared that Inkatha had no quarrel with either the UDF or Azapo, as neither organisation was responsible for the pass system or the break-up of South Africa through the establishment of quasi-independent states such as Transkei and Ciskei.

Bishop Tutu was loudly applauded when he told the audience that freedom was at hand, that blacks were princes of the kingdom of God, and that they should not leave the cathedral "bowing their heads, apologising for their existence."

Gadafy call for more revolution

Khartoum: The Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gadafy, arrived unexpectedly in Khartoum for talks with Sudan's new leaders yesterday and called for the overthrow of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

He is the first foreign head of state to visit Sudan since the coup led by General Abdull-Rahman Swaredadab, who now heads a transitional military council and was at the airport to greet him.

"I congratulate the Sudanese army which took the side of the masses and ousted the reactionary regime of Numeiri," the Libyan leader said.

"I call on the masses in the Arab world to follow suit and liberate their countries, and I call on the armed forces in the Arab world to join the masses," he added.

The Libyan news agency, Jana, said he planned to visit Islamic holy sites after his talks with the Saudi monarch. It gave no details of the talks, but diplomats said they were likely to have covered developments in the Iran-Iraq war.

UN condemns rugby tour

Paris: A UN conference against apartheid yesterday urged a strengthening of the sports boycott of South Africa, and warned that a New Zealand rugby tour of the country could spark big protests and violence. A declaration by the three-day conference strongly condemned the All Blacks Rugby Union tour planned for July 24 to September 14 as a gross violation of the boycott.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Florida fires spread

FIRE spread across thousands of acres of Florida countryside yesterday, ending hopes that improving weather conditions would help bring the blazes under control.

The fires, the worst in the state's history, have already burned two firemen, consumed more than 115,000 acres of brush and wood and destroyed at least 150 homes, and forced the evacuation of thousands of north Florida residents.

Damage to property and wildlife is estimated at more than \$50 million.

Although winds died down yesterday and light rains fell on some parts of the state, firemen were unable to contain 60 fires raging along the Florida peninsula.—Reuters.

Church protest

CHURCH of Scientology officials said at the weekend that they would stage a protest today against a jury verdict that awarded \$2 million in punitive damages to a woman in Portland, Oregon, who said she was victimised by the church. Mrs Julie Christofferson Titchbourne, aged 27, was found to be a victim of "wanton misconduct" by the church.—Reuters.

Climbing high

AN Italian climber, Reinhold Messner, said yesterday that he has conquered the 26,787-foot mount Dhaulagiri in Nepal and become the first man to set foot on 12 peaks taller than 26,240 feet. Mr Messner, aged 41, of Villnoss, and Mr Johann Kammelner, aged 20, of Tofers spent about half an hour at the top.—AP.

Rent law dropped

PRESIDENT Nyerere's government has reversed a 14-year-old policy banning ownership of property for rent in Tanzania. He said on the radio at the weekend: "Today, in 1985, we have no reason to continue this law." —AP.

Ancient dentistry

ISRAELI archaeologists have dug up evidence of ancient dentistry — a root canal work on a tooth of a skeleton more than 2,000 years old. The skeleton, recently found in the Negev desert, is that of a Nabatean man who lived in the third of second century BC.—Reuters.

Record walk

A British soldier, Malcolm Barnish, has walked nonstop for almost a week. Sergeant Barnish, aged 35, stationed in Dortmund, West Germany, walked 412.08 miles in a record six days, 10 hours, and 22 minutes.—Reuters.

Tightly packed

BANGLADESH is the world's most densely populated country with nearly 101.5 million people crammed into 55,000 square miles, according to a research report published in Dhaka by the Washington-based Population Research Bureau.—Reuters.

Writers' appeal

A GROUP of US writers has urged the Polish leader, General Jaruzelski to free the dissident historian, Mr Adam Michnik, who is charged with inciting unrest. Mr Michnik and two others were arrested at a meeting to organise a 15-minute general strike against rises in food prices.—AP.

New leader

PORTUGAL'S Social Democratic Party elected its second leader, Mr Amal Cavaco Silva, in three months yesterday, but its three-day congress failed to heal bitter rifts about the candidate the party should support in forthcoming presidential elections.—Reuters.

Books seized

A CAIRO court yesterday ordered the confiscation of new editions of the Arabic classic A Thousand and One Nights, saying that it posed a threat to morals and was pornographic. Three booksellers were fined \$500 each for trying to distribute the new editions.—Reuters.

On the air

RADIO MARTI, the US Government's long-postponed project to broadcast news to Cuba, will go on the air today, Senators Paula Hawkins and Lawton Chiles said in Washington at the weekend.—AP.

Death sentences

SEVEN Afghan government agents have been sentenced to death by a resistance court in Uruzgan province for working with Soviet forces in Afghanistan, an Afghan guerrilla group said at the weekend.—AP.

Kampuchea 'day of hate' for Pol Pot

From Nicholas Cumming-Bruce in Bangkok

The Hang Samrin Government of Kampuchea is staging rallies and demonstrations throughout the country today to mark a "day of hatred" against the Khmer Rouge regime which murdered a vast number of people during its years in power from 1975 to 1978.

The date has not previously held any special significance, but May 20, 1975, was selected by the Phnom Penh authorities as "the day the Pol Pot gang began to implement its systematic overt and savage genocidal policy against the Kampuchean people," an official announcement said.

The Phnom Penh authorities say Pol Pot's regime butchered 2.7 million people, or the estimated 7.5 million population, while Western estimates of the number killed mostly range from hundreds of thousands to 1.5 million.

To mark the occasion, "a day which gives life to the hate against Pol Pot's genocidal clique," the authorities have called for countrywide ceremonies to commemorate the dead of those years, including Vietnamese, presumably those killed during 1978 invasion which overthrew the Khmer Rouge government and installed the present government.

The authorities have also directed that sorrowful families "or those with members in the anti-Vietnamese resistance, should write letters or join other activities to win back 'the misled persons'."

The authorities' moves coincide with efforts by the Khmer-Rouge-dominated, anti-Vietnamese resistance coalition to recover from the destruction of their bases on the Thai-Kampuchean border this year.

China, the main arms supplier for the resistance, has understood to have sent large consignments of weapons to all three factions in the coalition. The head of the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front, Mr. San Samn, said at the weekend that the arms had reached his group and that deliveries of certain items had exceeded expectations.

Among the conditions which the Syrians appear to have posed for holding the summit is that convincing steps be taken to prevent battle for Jezzeine, the Christian town high in the hills above Sidon.

Prospects of this improved on Saturday when Elie Hobeika, the new leader of the Lebanese Forces militia, made another conciliatory gesture towards Syria and his Lebanese Druze-Muslim adversaries: he announced that he was pulling all his men out of Jezzeine and the Israeli "security zone," and bringing them back to Beirut.

He was doing this, he said, to prevent a recurrence of what happened in the Sidon area. Mr Hobeika thereby seemed to be acknowledging that his own militia or part of it had been involved in the killing of the Maronite Christian heartlands above Beirut.

Mr Hobeika called for the rapid deployment of units of the Lebanese army "enjoying the confidence of all parties and especially the notable and people of Jezzeine and its environs."

At the same time, by way of demonstrating that the Israeli option is at an end—Mr Hobeika announced the closure of the Lebanese Forces' "representation office" in Jerusalem. The office opened, with much fanfare, last May.

Mr Hobeika's gesture has received at best a cautious welcome from the Druze-Muslim opposition, partly because of the obliquity that attaches to

Sporadic violence flares in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO: Sporadic violence flared in northern and eastern Sri Lanka at the weekend, but the military authorities denied reports that large numbers of Tamil civilians had been killed after being forced to dig their own graves.

Security officials said six separatist guerrillas fighting for an independent Tamil state died on Saturday when security forces raided their training camp in a cave south

of Batticaloa City, on the east coast.

In Jaffna City in the north, forms of the country's ethnic crisis, there were conflicting reports of fresh violence.

Residents said that four people were killed and several injured when firing broke out after a blast on Saturday at a fort where police and soldiers were based.

Security officials said the

deaths had not been confirmed. They added that five soldiers were injured when a car bomb exploded inside a Jaffna college.

Posters and pamphlets appearing in the streets said a group calling itself the Red Brigade was responsible for the bomb attack, the officials said.

Police said that there was no truth in reports circulating in Colombo that large numbers of Tamil civilians

had been killed in renewed ethnic clashes in Eastern Province at the weekend.

Batticaloa's top government official reported no violence except for the discovery of four bodies of Tamils with gunshot wounds at Chenkaladi two days ago.

People in Batticaloa, however, said some Tamil civilians had been killed in Alankinipattu town. They could not give details.—Reuters.

Syrian conditions delay Lebanese summit

From David Hirst in Beirut

The conference between President Amin Gemayel and Syrian, originally expected by the weekend, has apparently been put off until the Syrians are persuaded that it has a good chance of success.

The summit, though not mentioned by the Syrian media, is being preceded by increasingly insistent Syrian forecasts that a settlement of Lebanon's 10-year civil war is at hand.

Among the conditions which the Syrians appear to have posed for holding the summit is that convincing steps be taken to prevent battle for Jezzeine, the Christian town high in the hills above Sidon.

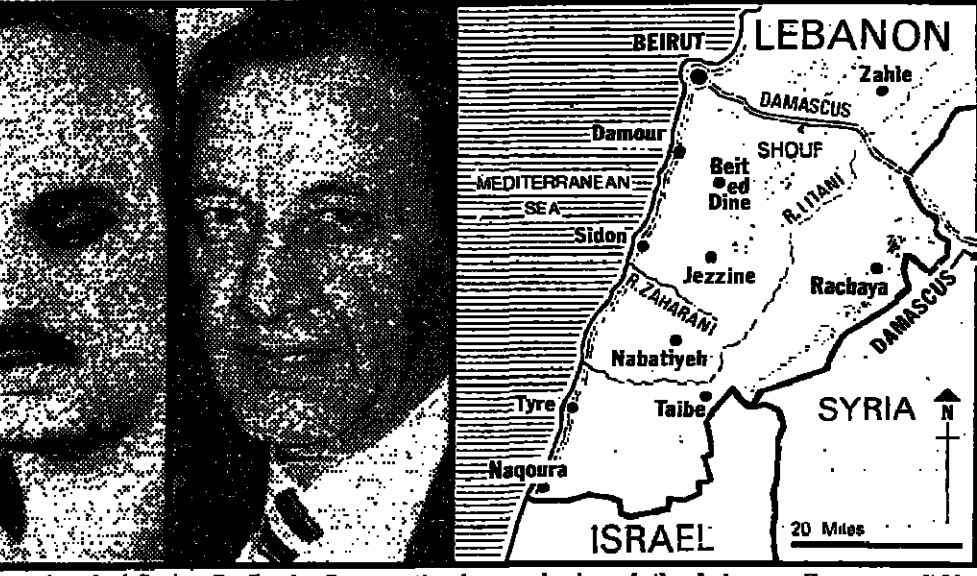
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Personnel: in Lebanon: President Assad of Syria; Dr Samir Geagea, the former leader of the Lebanese Forces; and Mr Nabih Berri, the Lebanese Shi'ite leader

Sex guide for Islam

ANKARA: A sex manual written by a Muslim priest is the talk of the town and may become a bestseller despite denunciations of "public indecency."

Sexual Islam according to Islam, a 700-page how-to-do-it book by Imam Ali Rida Demircan, explains how good Muslims should choose, mate, perform in bed, and avoid major and minor sexual sins under Islamic rules.

The author quotes from passages in the Koran, and the Hadis and Sunnet attributed to Mohammed, to support his maxims on proper Islamic sex life.

The book is full of sometimes graphic details of Mohammed's own sex life with his nine wives. Demircan advocates a return to the practices of pre-republican days, before the secularising reforms of Kemal Ataturk, when women were sequestered in harems. Under modern Islam, a man can have four wives.

A virtuous Muslim woman will not show any part of her body to a man other than her husband.

Islam is not against masturbation, but considers as sins homosexuality, adultery, birth control, and nudity. The book says wives should also be discouraged from going to beauty salons and similar places, where women gather, to avoid lesbianism, Demircan says.—AP.

Why this new arts school has 134 teachers and only 30 students.

It's no hoodwink.

The School of Communication Arts actually has nearly 5 teachers for every student.

What's more, these particular teachers can't even have the familiar student criticism levelled at them:

"If you're so bloody good, how come you're not working in the business?"

They are in the business.

Though readily on hand for teaching, in their spare time they run the country's major advertising agencies and design companies.

As a student, you'll thus be taught by only the very best in the business.

Art direction by, amongst others, Paul Arden of Saatchis, Ron Brown of AMV, Neil Godfrey of CDP and John Hegarty of BBH.

Design by John Larkin and Michael Peters.

Copywriting by David Abbott of AMV, John Salmon of CDP and Jeremy Sinclair of Saatchis.

Photography by Terence Donovan, Stak, Max Forsythe and John Swannell.

(Put into perspective, that's like being taught to drive by Niki Lauda, Jackie Stewart, Stirling Moss and Fangio.)

For this school is absolutely like no other.

Not only is it a seat of learning, but also a mental adventure playground.

A place where you'll be encouraged to develop a totally new approach to creativity.

You'll be taught to go bananas.

To liberate your imagination. Think more freely. More instinctively.

Your ideas, both visual and literal, in sound and in moving images, will have to be startling. Original enough to blow even your own socks off.

You'll have to work hard. Damn hard.

At this school, you'll not be cosseted, nor protected, in any way, shape or form, from the outside world. (You'll often find yourself flung onto

the street, observing the people you're talking to.)

You'll work on actual problems for actual clients. To the same deadlines an agency or design company work to, under the same pressure.

Not only that, you'll follow all your work through. You'll have to come up with the idea.

Sell it. Visualise it. Write it. Art direct it. Shoot it. Illustrate it. Cast it. Direct it. Produce it. Dub it. Edit it.

In fact, the only slightly unreal aspect of the course (re advertising, in particular) is that lunch is only an hour long, and you'll often be expected to work through it. (And emerge sober.)

You will also develop an appreciation of animatics, film

direction, computing, layout, model making, print, radio and video.

Together with the rudiments of business management, marketing, media, publishing philosophy, sociology, psychology and ecology.

For the entire length of the course (36 weeks) you'll be under the watchful eye of a 'Godfather.'

A prominent figure in the business whose sole purpose will be to keep you on the rails. Someone you'll be able to confide in, bleat to, scream at, whatever.

The school is primarily concerned with developing you as an individual. It's the philosophy of it's Principal, John Gillard.

He's a man possessed. A man with the energy of a jumping bean and reputed to be the finest creative teacher in the country. His past pupils read like a D&AD members list.

His thinking will blow your head apart. A few minutes with the man will fill you with boundless, contagious enthusiasm. (Much longer and you'll be reaching for the aspirins, mind.)

He demands nothing less than 101% of you. To get on this course, you'll need to give just that.

You'll need to be absolutely committed to creating great work.

You'll need an open, receptive and flexible mind. You'll need to be an individual.

You'll also need £5,360.

Gulp.

It's no good telling you it's cheap at the price (it is, it is), five grand's five grand.

If you're a graduate from an art college, no real problem. The school's arranged a loan scheme for accepted applicants through Midland Bank. The required loan is repayable over a maximum period of eight years with the benefit of a very low rate of interest for the first two years.

Full details of the scheme will be readily available to the successful applicant.

There's also a small proportion of loans available to non-graduates.

Or, judging by the amount of interest industry in general has shown in the school, you might be able to twist your company's arm to fork out and invest in you.

HOW TO APPLY

To apply, we ask that you send a run-down of your educational and or employment details to date, together with your age (must be over 18), and up to twelve examples of your best ideas or designs. (Enclose an A4 stamped addressed envelope for the work to be returned.)

Please also let us know whether you'll be applying for a Midland Bank loan, or have funds of your own or company sponsorship.

Finally, we'd like you to write about 500 words, talking us into giving you a place on the course.

Last chance, Friday May 31st. Short listed applicants will be notified by June 11th.

John Gillard, The School of Communication Arts, 110 Marylebone High St., London W1M 3DB.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMUNICATION ARTS



JOHN GILLARD

THE TEACHING STAFF COMPOSES OF: DAVID ABBOTT, Advertising. JONATHAN ABBOTT, Advertising. JIM ALLEN, Designer. RICHARD APPEBY, Industrial Designer. PAUL ARDEN, Advertising. SHARON AVALIOTIS, Photographer. STAK AVALIOTIS, Photographer. BRENDA AZARID, Industrial Designer. GLORIA BALDWIN, Recruitment Specialist. COLIN BANKS, Typographer. ROBERT BASS, Designer. TIM BELL, Advertising. ROBIN BENNION, Designer. BRUCE BERESFORD, Designer. DAVID BERNSTEIN, Advertising. JOHN BREWER, Designer. BRYAN BROWN, Designer. DAN BUTTERFILL, Advertising. AZIZ CAMI, Designer. LUCIEN CAMP, Advertising. PROF. JOHN CAREY, ANNE CARLTON, Advertising. MARGARET CHAMBERLAIN, Illustrator. MIKE CHAPMAN, Advertising. JOHN CLIVE, Film Director. RON COLLINS, Advertising. BOB CONNOR, Advertising. MIKE COUZENS, Advertising. DAVID CHRISTENSEN, Advertising. NEVILLE CRUTTENDEN, Advertising. JOHN DAVIES, Advertising. PAUL DAVIES, Illustrator. PAUL DELANEY, Film Director. TIM DELANEY, Advertising. MIKE DEMPSEY, Designer. IAN DICKS, Illustrator. NITA DICKSON, Recruitment Specialist. SOPHIE DICKSON, Designer. TERENCE DONOVAN, Photographer. MIKE DOYLE, Advertising. DAVID FAIRMAN, Photographer. BEN FETHER, Designer. GRAHAM FINK, Advertising. KATE FISHENDEN, Designer. ALAN FLETCHER, Designer. IAN FORSYTH, Designer. MAX FORSYTH, Photographer. JON FRICKER, Designer. PAUL GARRETT, Advertising. VALERIE GASCOYNE, Recruitment Specialist. NEIL GODFREY, Advertising. JOHN GORHAM, Designer. BRIAN GRIMWOOD, Illustrator. JOHN HANCOCK, Industrial Designer. RICHARD HAYDEN, Advertising. JOHN HEGARTY, Advertising. GLEN HILLING, Designer. DAVID HOLMES, Advertising. JOHN JONES, Designer. JULIET JORDAN, Designer. JACK KRELLE, Marketing. MARTIN LAMBIE-NAIRN, Designer. JOHN LARKIN, Designer. MARY LEWIS, Designer. HENRY LIDDIAIT, Lawyer. LIZ LIDDIAIT, Business Management. MARIO LIPPA, Advertising. DAVID LOCK, Designer. IAN LOGAN, Designer. LESLIE MCCOMBIE, Designer. DAVID McGRATH, Advertising. PEARCE MARCHBANK, Designer. PROF. DAVID MARSLAND, CHRIS MARTIN, Advertising. PHIL MASON, Advertising. RICK MATTHEWS, Advertising. DOUGLAS MAXWELL, Designer. KEITH McMILLAN, Photographer. BOB MILLER, Photographer. ROBERT MOBERLY, Designer. ANDREW MORGAN, Film Director. LEWIS MORE O'FARRELL, Film Producer. KEN MULLEN, Advertising. TONY MURANKA, Advertising. PETER MURDOCH, Designer. JOHN NASH, Designer. DAVID NEWTON, Photographer. JIM NORTHOVER, Designer. JEREMY PEMBERTON, Advertising. MICHAEL PETERS, Designer. TOR PETERSEN, Designer. GRAHAM PHILPOTT, Illustrator. COLIN PORTER, Designer. BRIAN QUAYLE, Publishing. STAN RILEY, A/V Specialist. BRIAN ROBINSON, Marketing. TONY ROSTRON, Designer. SPENCER ROWELL, Photographer. GARY ROWLAND, Designer. TONY ROWSE, Media. JOHN RUSHTON, Designer. COLIN SANDS, Designer. JOHN SALMON, Advertising. LORA STARLING, Designer. PETER SAVILLE, Designer. ROGER SEARS, Publishing. JEREMY SINCLAIR, Advertising. RICHARD SLOGGETT, Film Director. GORDON SMITH, Director. JOHN SWANNELL, Photographer. MALCOLM SWATRIDGE, Designer. ALLEN THOMAS, Advertising. LYNN TRICKETT, Designer. NORMAN TUDGAY, Photographer. DAVID TYRRELL, Designer. ROBIN VEITCH, A/V Specialist. CEDRIC VIDLER, Advertising. MITCH WALKER, Advertising. MARTYN WALSH, Advertising. GRAHAM WATSON, Advertising. BRIAN WEBSTER, Designer. JOHN WEBSTER, Advertising. DON WHITE, Advertising. CHRIS WILKINS, Advertising. MICHAEL WOLFE, Designer. JAMES WOODFORD, Publishing. NPG WURR, Designer. DAWSON YEOMAN, Advertising. STEFAN ZACHARY, Industrial Designer.

SPECIAL THANKS TO CDP, MAX FORSYTH, RABBIT REPRO, JIGSAW ARTISTS AND BORKEYS FOR THEIR HELP WITH THIS ADVERTISEMENT. THIS SPACE HAS BEEN GIVEN, IN SUPPORT OF THE SCHOOL, BY AUDI & VOLKSWAGEN.

THE PEACOCK Enquiry will examine the funding of the BBC. Like many professional broadcasters, I consider the licence fee to be far and away the best funding system for the corporation. Over the years it has delivered massively and unarguably well programmes sometimes of the highest, indeed the defining, quality across a uniquely broad front. It is resented by very few but those few are powerful.

There is one fundamental point which, I hope, will be recognised by the Peacock Committee from the start. The licence fee was introduced and has been regularly increased in order to fund public service broadcasting as practised by the BBC. It started when there was a monopoly. Since the introduction of ITV, since the Pilkington Report and most especially since the setting up of Channel Four, it is quite clear that non-commercial Independent Television is as much a public service as the BBC. Therefore if — as the Prime Minister has said — we should welcome — the BBC is encouraged to take advertising to prop up its public service function then, in fairness, ITV and Channel Four ought to have a proportionate percentage of the licence fee. It would not only be fairer which would be evoked; it could be — as David Plowright of Granada points out — the very survival of the ITV system itself. If the licence fee is for public service broadcasting, ITV deserves its slice.

It is still not widely enough known how much the commercial television system is geared to its hawks would say constrained by — public service responsibilities which are entered into on receipt of the franchise and enforced — sometimes against the apparent best interests of ITV — by the IBA. In fact to describe the ITV system as "commercial" would be to mislead. It is a commercial enterprise, but it is a commercial enterprise which is wholly philanthropic. ITV sternly ignores the first rule of capitalism time and again: it fails to maximise profits. It could do so very easily: it could peddle pap ad perpetuum and cut the staff that rarely moves into the top 10, 20 or even 50. In doing so it would cut some of its best drama, (even Jewel in the Crown was not — in maximising terms — a ratings winner) its most original programmes (Spitting Image, its current affairs coverage, its arts, some of its documentaries, and investigative programmes, some news bulletins, and a great deal of Channel Four. Most of these programmes — to one degree or another — go onto the air pitching to and for a minority audience, sometimes a barely decipherable audience. In either event, financially unprofitable and largely uncommercial. Television advertising in this country is a licence to publish a public service: profits follow that flag.

It goes for such programmes and such audiences because it is enjoined to by the nature



If the BBC is allowed advertising revenue, then ITV should get a slice of the licence cake, argues Melvyn Bragg

A licence to compete

Should the BBC be given advertising and should it decide — as its chairman Stuart Young said in a remarkable interview with Brian Walden — to go "flat out" then whether in the short term, the long term or, as some predict, permanently, ITV's real revenue would decline perhaps disastrously. In order to prevent redundancies — already threatened in some regional companies — and maintain the financial integrity of their companies, the leaders of ITV would have to go for more revenue. The only quick methods to achieve that are to go down-market, or chop off the financially weaker parts, ie, some of the regions. ITV, as I have discovered, is full of people of considerable ingenuity and toughness who take a lot of pride in what they do and they would fight hard



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It is this big money which goes to the profits (not huge, the licence to print & is long over). The profits enable the companies to pursue loss making public service enterprises with talent and enthusiasm. Though not, it should be added, with the apparently limitless resources of our licensed sister Beeb.

The quality end of television — e.g. documentaries — and the extra quality in popular productions costs big money and, as a first self-protective measure, this might have to be cut by the companies. Caught in a steel trap, ITV might well have to be the fox that gnaws off its own leg in this case — high-cost/low audience quality.

Should ITV do this or should they preserve the quality and, however reluctantly, cut off the lifelines to whole fields of broadcasting — the smaller regions and — thinking the unthinkable — Channel Four? Such choices might well seem almost today tomorrow they might be commonplace should the BBC's licence fee be supplemented by advertising.

If then the ITV system were to be so badly threatened that it would genuinely cease to be able to continue as it is today, then why should there not be a tit for tat? In such a case let the licence fee be for the public service: let David Plowright, Jeremy Isaacs, Paul Fox, Brian Tesler, Brian Cowgill et al have as their basic income just as Alastair Milne, Brian Wenham, Bill Cotton, Michael Grade et al have it as theirs: 50-50?

Arlen Harris on changes in Channel 4's ethnic minority programmes

Black power

AN INDEPENDENT black production company will be given the contract to produce Channel Four's current affairs programme for the ethnic minorities says Farrukh Dhondy, Commissioning Editor for Multi-Cultural Programmes at Channel 4.

The contract is worth over £1 million a year, and its award to the black independent sector is a major blow to the big television companies who were keen to fill the slot. Input into ethnic programming is likely to be shared by four black film companies — Bandung Productions, Azad, Acacia and Anancy, as well as up to 10 other ITV and independent companies.

But a black independent is set to succeed London Weekend Television who have been producing Black for Black for Africa, Caribbean and Eastern Eye for Asians on alternate weeks for the last three years. The new programme is due to go out in April 1986.

The decision last year by Farrukh Dhondy to end LWT's contract came as an unpleasant shock to company executives. LWT argued in favour of a multi-item magazine type show whereas Farrukh Dhondy wanted a more political approach with input from several independent companies.

The new programme will be part and parcel of a radical approach to ethnic minority broadcasting by Farrukh Dhondy. The aim is to increase the news content, end the separation of Afro-Caribbean and Asian sections, and move the popular culture elements from the programme into their own slot.

Another significant change is that it will go out at an earlier time in the evening catering for a younger audience. The black community was vociferous in their criticisms of Channel Four for relegating Black on Black and Eastern Eye to the late night "ghetto" slot.

The new programming reflects Dhondy's desire to encourage the growth of a black film sector. He said: "It is part of my job to encourage the growth of black production companies. I am tending the ground this year, helping companies to get experience and expertise."

LWT has been asked to produce ideas for a black entertainment and chat show that will act as a back-up providing a series of entertainment programmes.

The new programme will be more hard edged, with greater "street credibility" than either Black on Black or Eastern Eye. Leading figures in some of the production companies have been heavily involved with radical black politics in Britain and will have both the contacts and the knowledge to produce hardhitting, contentious programmes.

Bandung is likely to concentrate on black Britain. Its programme editors are Tariq Ali and Darwish. The latter is a leading figure in the year is producing seven programmes for Channel Four. Its first film, coming out in June, is The Painter and the Pest. Azad is developing four ideas for Channel Four. A leading figure in the company is H. O. Nazareth, a black director and a writer, who has been involved in radical black politics for some time.

Horace Ove of Anancy Productions is a black director who has worked for both the BBC and independent television companies. The company is likely to specialise on the arts. Acacia includes Nareh Bedi a highly experienced cameraman and Ed Milner a director. Both are in India working on a documentary for Channel Four.



"Pickets were largely boring, uneventful and increasingly fruitless rituals." Picture of striking Notts miners by Don McPhee

NUM disorganisation meant the media didn't always get the miners' message, reports Patrick Wintour

The lamp the miners failed to light

"HUNDREDS of strikes, with the usual practice of picketing, occur, to which public attention is never drawn; they are not of sufficient importance to attract a crowd of reporters anxious to chronicle every fact which tells against the workmen. Such strikes sometimes result in favour of the men; at other times in favour of the masters; picketing is resorted to in most cases, but the public hear nothing about the alleged evils of the system. Why? Because they seldom take place. But let one single instance of coercion or undue influence be resorted to, and the entire newspaper press will record the fact, not infrequently colouring it so as to distort its real nature and significance (or insignificance); 'leaders' are written in denunciation, not only of the actual perpetrators of the offence but of the whole class to which they belong, until it becomes a settled conviction in the minds of the majority that these cases are perpetually recurring. These words come not from the Campaign for Press and Broadcasting Freedom's pamphlet, published this week on the miners' coverage of the coal strike, but from George Howell, an extremely moderate and prominent Victorian trade unionist.

Misreporting of strikes evidently has a long pedigree

stretching back well beyond the rise of Lambert Le Roux or the miners' strike. Indeed distortion is built into the concept of news. As one reporter explained to an exasperated Kim Howell, the press spokesman for the South Wales miners, "a lot of planes land at Heathrow every day, we only film the ones that crash." Yet during the strike were largely boring, uneventful and increasingly fruitless rituals. Occasionally there was trouble and as a result they became "news".

Since the miners' strike ended there has been a fierce debate on the Left about the relevance of winning public opinion and the media's role in the strike's outcome. On the one hand has been the advocates of moral force, on the other supporters of physical force. Mr Peter Carter, the industrial relations officer of the Communist Party and a moral force man, has argued that it was "essential to create a climate that isolates the Government rather than the strikers from public opinion."

By contrast the far Left has argued that winning the strike through attempting to persuade a passive and uninformed public opinion requires shifting one's arguments to the right. If the key to winning a strike is public opinion then how do you overcome the bias of the

media in reporting or ignoring strikes. The problem is not to prohibit activity because it looks bad on telly, but to spread the struggle so that more people get involved and thereby change their ideas.

In some senses the CPBE, by its pessimism about the role of the media and its bias expressed by the advocates of physical force. It has produced a pamphlet arguing that the media demoralised the strikers and deliberately reflected only the NCB's case. It has produced many examples of censored or rewritten stories such as the hapless Daily Mirror journalist forced to go on early morning radio and television to justify a story under his byline which he had neither seen, let alone written suggesting that the miners were about to hold a ballot. The CPBE asserts "The serious effort undertaken by the government/NCB to establish the political terms of reference of the dispute was expressed by the priority given to obtaining favourable airtime and newspaper. The media interventions were as meticulously planned as was their policing operations and alternative energy deliveries. Their efforts were well rewarded."

But it is true that the NCB had a strategy with the media. The NUM, by contrast, had none. The NUM faced a major task in turning the terms of debate from the issues of violence and democracy towards the NUM's issues of defining profitability, democratic control of industry, the place of coal in Britain's energy policy, civil liberties and the economic future of the "depressed regions." The NUM's failings in this area are entirely absent from the CPBE pamphlet.

The NUM did little to create the agenda or rebut the daily propaganda from the Coal Board and government. The NUM head office had one press officer, doubling as personal assistant to Arthur Scargill. Inevitably inaccessible, she had to contend with probably over 100 journalists covering the strike each day. The NCB, by contrast, had over 40 press officers. By nine o'clock each morning they had prepared return to work figures — thereby setting the news agenda — and with the aid of the police they had prepared the day's headlines. The NUM, by contrast, had no press conference with any sense of what the union could gain from them.

To take three small examples of missed opportunities. At the outset of the strike the NUM held no briefings or formal press conference at which it could have presented its arguments for the retention of a large coal industry. Campaign leaflets were produced by the union as the overtime ban got underway, but many journalists have spoken to never received them. Similarly Mr Andrew Glyn, an economics lecturer at Oxford University, prepared a detailed exposition for the NUM, using computer extrapolations, to show that, using wider social and economic criteria, Britain did not have any uncompetitive pits. Again no press conference was held to launch his research. Copies of Mr Glyn's paper dribbled out.

Finally five academic accountants prepared a detailed article arguing that the NCB's accounting methods were insufficient to determine whether individual pits were profitable. Mr Scargill knew of the article since he was quoted in the magazine that originally carried the article praising the academics' work. But again the NUM held no press conference. The story — and the row over the NCB's attempts to suppress the article — dribbled out through a third party.

Quite early in the dispute members of the Industrial and Labour Correspondents' group went up to Sheffield to talk with the NUM about the union's relations with Fleet Street. It was suggested that the National Union of Journalists might second one of its members to help staff the union's press office (although the Durham area did so). Nothing came of the offer. The NUM argued that it had put out numerous press releases and they had been ignored. Doubtless changes in the union's image would have been at the margin if the offer had been taken up; but for the moment blame must rest with both sides.

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ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONS EXECUTIVE

Due to further expansion and promotion within the Publicity Department at Corgi Books, we require a talented and committed person to help write and produce advertisements and promotional material for our paperback and hardback titles.

You are probably aged 21-25 and are working in a business environment - ideally in publishing - and preferably have some experience of either copywriting or print buying. You have an 'A' level or equivalent in English and are most likely a Graduate. You are certainly imaginative and ambitious, you're an efficient organizer, can type competently and truly enjoy working under pressure.

This is an excellent opportunity to enter an exciting environment and learn the skills of copywriting, print buying and engineering effective sales promotions. Write and convince us you have what it takes.

Please write with C.V. detailing current earnings to:-

Bill Hayhurst, Personnel Director,
Corgi Books, Century House,
61-63 Uxbridge Road, LONDON W5 5SA



BLACKROD SENIOR PRODUCER

Blackrod is seeking a Senior Producer to contribute to the company's creative output and to assist the Head of Productions in the corporate television area.

The job demands not only programme making talent but also experience in managing the needs of corporate clients, writing detailed programme proposals and the ability to supervise the work of freelance directors and writers.

The post would suit someone who is looking to combine a creative role with some executive responsibility. Please respond with a curriculum vitae to:

Jill Roach
Head of Productions
BLACKROD LIMITED
40-44 Clapstone Street, London W1P 7EA

GRAPHIC DESIGNER

We are looking for a graphic designer to work in our busy Publicity Design studio within the Promotions department at our London SW10 office.

Applicants must have considerable design and typographic ability and be able to follow through from design to finished artwork on a variety of work, from trade and consumer advertising to a wide range of two and three dimensional point-of-sale material.

Please write giving full details of experience to:

Jeni Latham, Personnel Manager,
Penguin Books Limited,
Bath Road,
Harmondsworth,
Middlesex UB7 0DA.



PENGUIN BOOKS LIMITED

ART EDITOR

Redwood Publishing is looking for an Art Editor to work on a prestigious new magazine and related promotional material.

The successful candidate will work closely with the Art Director and be responsible for commissioning illustrators and photographers as well as preparing detailed layouts and liaising with printers.

Please apply in writing with a full CV to Mike Lackersteen, Redwood Publishing Limited, 68 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH.

REDWOOD PUBLISHING



GRADUATES! Don't hang around...

Come and talk to the consultancy which specialises in helping and advising graduates make their first move. Graduate Appointments knows a thing or two about the problems you might encounter - we've over 20 years' experience behind us! There are endless opportunities for those of you who would enjoy the challenge of a competitive sales environment. If you are highly energetic, articulate and self-motivated you should talk to us about a career in media or product sales. In your first year you can expect to earn £8,500 (basic + commission) and at the same time be trained to the highest standard in sales techniques.

MEDIA APPOINTMENTS
If you are motivated by success then call Lesley Bell and convince her on 01-629 7262.

ONE WORLD WEEK

One World Week is an annual programme for study and action on justice and world development, promoted among the British churches by the World Development Movement. A full-time 13-month appointment to form a two-person team is offered from September 1985 while Pat Gerrard, the Programme Director is taking a one-year unpaid sabbatical. Office is located in London. Applicants should be members of one of the Christian churches.

Salary scale £7,654-£9,676 (includes London Weighting). (To be increased from 1st May 1985).

For application form and full details write to: Rev. John Reardon, United Reformed Church, 86 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 9RT.

Closing date for applications 7th June 1985.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING MANAGER

For ad space tele-sales team of 30 South Bank. We require an experienced ad space sales person who is seeking new horizons. Our product is established, low frequency, controlled circulation magazines and we carry display space only. Basic of £7,000 pa and incentive scheme based on staff retention to give earnings of £10,000-£12,000 pa.

Please phone Tony Martin on 01-928 0101

Go Direct

Direct mail is a fast expanding business. For IBM UK, certainly it's taking an increasingly important place in the marketing of our products, supporting anything from the opening of IBM shops to the launching of office products. Products which are among the most technologically advanced in the world.

We're now looking for someone with direct mail experience to see projects through from beginning to end, and be responsible for evaluating copy and design content. Working from our Communications Group in Basingstoke, you'll be liaising with advertising agencies, internal marketing departments and suppliers. Most importantly, you'll be in control.

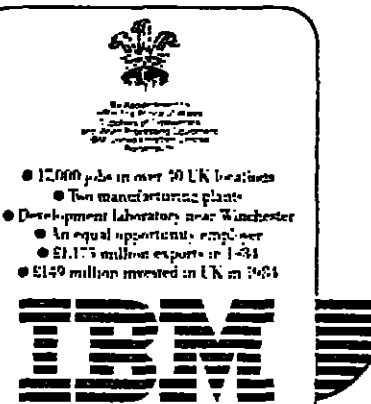
Supporting our sales drive, you'll be at the leading edge of a rapidly changing industry, in which new products and enhancements to existing ones are being developed all the time. This means a continuous series of challenges for our marketing department and, ultimately, for you.

If you're in your mid to late twenties, a graduate, and have experience of direct mail, either in an agency or, preferably, a major company, we'd like to hear from you.

We'll give you a mix of formal instruction and on-the-job training. Through that, you'll receive a thorough understanding of our products and how we market them.

In addition, you'll have an excellent salary and benefits package, and the opportunity to develop your career within other areas of our Communications Group, such as publications or advertising.

Write directly to, or phone for an application form: Valerie Wills, IBM United Kingdom Limited, PO Box 41, North Harbour, Portsmouth, Hants PO6 3AU. Telephone: Portsmouth (0705) 321212, Extension 4204. Please quote reference G4187.



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• An equal opportunity employer
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• £129 million invested in UK in 1984

CROYDON HEALTH AUTHORITY SENIOR AUDIO VISUAL TECHNICIAN

Required with skills in Graphic Design to be responsible for the co-ordination of based Resource Centre in our Health Education Department based initially at Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon.

Duties include the maintenance of a fully comprehensive library of Audio Visual Teaching Equipment and materials and preparation of a range of teaching materials (slides, posters, graphics).

We need someone who is fully qualified and who holds City and Guilds Certificate 736 or O B.T.E.C. in Learning Resources. can demonstrate ability and experience in graphic design, and has some supervisory experience.

SALARY is £5,027 to £8,852 p.a. inclusive for a 37 hour week. Temporary single accommodation may be available and car driver desirable.

Informal discussion welcomed by Mrs. M. Winnett, District Health Education Officer on 01-880 2008 ext. 39.

Application form and job description from District Personnel Department, General Hospital, London Road, Croydon, Tel: 01-884 6888, ext. 203 (24 hour answering service).

Closing date: June 3, 1985.

NATHE requires an imaginative and constructive Editor for its journal MODUS. The successful candidate must have excellent command of written and spoken English, proven writing skill in a feature-orientated publication, some sub-editing experience and practice at handling a printing schedule competently against pressures of time. Experience in Home Economics would be an advantage. He/she would be an active member of our Head Office Management team.

Recommended age group 26-40. Salary package will include contributory pension, annual travel loan and luncheon vouchers. Apply with CV and salary required to: Peter Higgins, Nathe Ltd., Hamilton House, Mableton Place, London WC1E 9BJ.

PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

The chemical business is one of the most successful - and the most newsworthy - of the UK industries. As a major trade and employer's organisation, the Chemical Industries Association represents the views and interests of this important sector of British industry.

We need a new Press and Public Relations Officer to complete our PR team.

For the right person - preferably a journalist with experience of working under pressure in PR offices - we'll pay a starting salary of around £12,000, with free medical insurance and other benefits.

The work is varied and challenging and will embrace all areas of PR activity, from liaison with national and specialist media to producing publications and campaign material.

Please write, including CV to: Philip Dowhurst, PR Manager, at the address below:

Chemical Industries Association Limited
Albion House
93 Albert Embankment
London SE1 7TU

GAS WORLD ASSISTANT EDITOR

Gas World is a monthly business magazine covering the transmission, distribution and utilisation sectors of the gas industry. We are now seeking an Assistant Editor who will be involved in writing news and feature articles and will co-ordinate the day to day running of the magazine.

The successful applicant will be ambitious, energetic, able to work with a minimum of supervision and must have a strong interest in and ability to write about current technological developments, both within the UK and overseas.

This leading specialist business publisher offers an attractive salary and appropriate large company benefits.

Please write with full CV to Geoffrey Smith, Personnel Manager, Benn Publications Limited, Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent TN11 1RW.

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Trainee Field Sales Executive Aged 21-24. We are a Public Company seeking career-minded people who are ambitious and self-motivated to fill key positions in the U.K. You will need to hold a full driving licence and have a minimum of 4 'O' Levels.

We offer:
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* London Weighting Allowance, where applicable
* Excellent prospects as all promotions are internal
Write with full career details, to:- Dom Holdings p.l.c., Roysia House, Royston, Herts, SG8 9JJ, quoting: Ref. NSF4.

Please apply with CV to

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD AUDIO-VISUAL AND TELEVISION CENTRE GRAPHIC DESIGN ASSISTANT

To work in a design team producing graphics for a wide range of applications and media: television programmes, computer graphics, medical illustrations, publications, exhibitions, tape-side programmes, set design.

Salary within the range £5,599-£7,024 p.a. on Technician grade 3-4 scales.

Application forms and terms: details from the Assistant Personnel Officer (Ref. S1945), The University, Sheffield S10 2TN.

DEPUTY EDITOR

For successful new weekly Equestrian magazine published from Leamington Spa.

Salary by negotiation, plus car / fringe benefits.

Successful applicant will have Equestrian / Journalist background - rewarding post for ambitious person.

Apply in writing to W. A. Jackson, Managing Editor, 10 Sheet Street, Windsor, Berks SL4 1BG.

RADIO/PR PRODUCER

Radio production company working in PR field requires Producer (age 25/30) with several years' experience in radio and/or PR.

Salary around £8,500 according to experience. Non-smokers only.

Applications by May 27th to: Steve Harvey, WMRs Limited, 3 Wedgwood New Greek Street, London W1V 5LW.

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For lots of immediate vacancies plus advice and information on job hunting, you need GRADUATE POST only - the only company specialising for you.

Each issue contains in-depth editorial coverage of employment prospects, plus vacancies, trainee schemes, colleges, universities, and more. Special programmes. How GRADUATE POST delivered to your home address. For a free sample subscription (34 issues), just send a cheque for £12.95 or £7.50 for 6 months (12 issues) or write for a subscription form and sample back issue to: The New Opportunity Press Ltd, Department C, 76 St James's Lane, London N10 3PD. Tel: 01-464 7221.

Cheques payable to The New Opportunity Press Ltd.

Television TRAINEE MEDIA NEGOTIATOR

£6,565. You must be a recent graduate or have good A-levels and one year's sound experience in television. You must be an enthusiastic person with a strong interest in the industry, our client can offer excellent training and prospects.

Age 23 maximum. For further details please call Emma O'Leary on 01-631 5045.

CRAWFORD RECRUITMENT SERVICES

ARTS SPONSORSHIP

Established sports marketing consultancy expanding into arts sponsorship seeks person to spearhead this new division. A knowledge of the arts and sales ability essential.

Apply in writing giving full CV to M. D. Humphreys, M & P, 37-39 Great Guildford Street, London SE1 0LJ.

RESEARCH/SALES ASSISTANT

Film production and distribution company requires a person to research & develop sales of films to hotels, airlines and other captive markets. Some marketing experience preferred. Initial four month contract. Please apply with CV to: Ellen Bennett, 32 Eccleston Square, London SW1

LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC

Department of Fine Art PRINCIPAL LECTURER PL £13,095-£16,467

The successful candidate should be an artist of high standing capable of giving leadership to studies in painting and liaising with all aspects of course work. The Department is eager to establish new course direction and options which will involve cross-faculty links with the Departments of Graphic Design and Fashion and Textiles. Consequently, a flair for administration and the ability to present the Department's views on course concepts and development in both written and verbal forms will be a considerable advantage.

The Department at present offers a newly validated B.A. (Hons) course in Fine Art, with indefinite approval. The course provides for a breadth of studies in Painting and Sculpture with facilities for Printmaking, Film and Video, Ceramics and Photography with Drawing seen as an underlying and essential discipline.

For further particulars and an application form contact the Personnel Officer, Liverpool Polytechnic, Rodney House, 70 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, L3 5UX. (Tel: 051-207 3551 ext. 2518/2519), to whom applications must be returned not later than Friday 7th June, 1985.

Liverpool Polytechnic is an equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex, marital status or disability.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY has a vacancy for a JAPANESE SPEAKING CLERICAL OFFICER

In their department of books and Oriental Manuscripts, Applicants must possess five 'O' Levels or equivalent qualifications one of which must be English Language. 'O' Levels awarded in the Summer of 1975 or later must be grade A, B or C. This post is in the acquisition section of the department of oriental manuscripts and printed books and requires a knowledge of Japanese to 'A' Level standard. The successful candidate will be responsible for the acquisition and registration on receipt of Japanese books and periodicals selected by Curatorial staff.

Salary starts £4,582 per annum on a scale rising by annual increments to a maximum of £5,953 in addition, London Weighting of £1,300 per annum is payable. All these rates are under review. You will work a five day week of 41 hours including meal breaks, 22 days annual holidays plus 10 1/2 public and privilege holidays and an index linked pension scheme.

For further details please ring 01-636 1544 extension 507 or write to Eirian Campbell, British Library Personnel Section, Sheraton House, 2 Sheraton Street, London W1V 4BH. Completed application forms must be returned by 4th June 1985.

The British Library is an equal opportunity employer.

Advertisement Manager Middle East Electronics

Want to run your own show? We are looking for a highly motivated professional with proven selling skills to take over as Advertisement Manager of Middle East Electronics, an established and successful monthly circulating to senior electronics buyers in the Middle East.

You should have experience, enthusiasm and a good track record. Ability in a foreign language, knowledge of electronics and/or export markets would be a definite advantage. You will be expected to manage your own time and the work of a small team selling in the U.K. and abroad.

The salary will be commensurate with the position, plus commission and Company car. Other benefits are those you would expect from a major publishing company. Contact the publisher, Lee Brown, Middle East Electronics, Times House, 8th Floor, Throgmole Way, Sutton, Surrey SM1 4AF or phone 01-661 8704.

Business Press International is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

BUSINESS PRESS INTERNATIONAL

A major arts appointment

DIRECTOR

Midlands Arts Centre, Cannon Hill Park, Birmingham B12 9QH

Applications are invited for the post of Director of one of Britain's leading arts centres. Derek Nicholls, the present Director, who has held the post for five years, is to leave shortly to become Associate Director of Birmingham Repertory Theatre.

This will be an important appointment and will represent a substantial opportunity for applicants of the highest calibre. Before making a formal application, those interested in the post are invited to write for a description of the work of Midlands Arts Centre, the Director's job specification, and information about conditions of employment.

Please apply for the above to the Chairman, Cannon Hill Trust Ltd., Midlands Arts Centre, Cannon Hill Park, Birmingham B12 9QH.

Madame Tussaud's Designer

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Madame Tussaud's require a designer to join a small design team dedicated with new wax figures, design, stage set design, props and figure display. Experience in Film/TV Studios, Theatre, or the ability to produce finished design drawings of architectural features would be an advantage. Please apply in writing with a full curriculum vitae or telephone for an application form to:

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TIME-LIFE BOOKS EDITORIAL PRODUCTION ASSISTANT

We are looking for an enthusiastic, diplomatic person, with experience of book or magazine production, to be responsible for schedules, and to act as a traffic co-ordinator in-house and with Time-Life offices abroad.

Must be able to work without supervision in a small, lively department which handles production up to text-film stage. Some knowledge of new technology an advantage.

C.V.s to Jane Hawker, Time-Life Books, Time and Life Building, New Bond Street, London W1V 0AA.

Central Studio, Basingstoke (part of the Basingstoke Theatre Trust) Required for September 1985: AN ADMINISTRATOR

with particular responsibilities for publicity and finance Salary £7,500 to £8,500

The Central Studio is a busy Arts Centre at Queen Mary's College. It has a dual role as an educational resource and a public facility offering over 100 evenings a year of music, drama and dance. The two roles are inseparably related.

Further information from: Gereth Thomas, Arts Officer, Central Studio, Queen Mary's College, Clidenden Road, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 3HF. Closing date for applications: Friday, 7th June.

Features Editor The Engineer

Britain's leading weekly magazine for engineering management is to appoint a Features Editor to co-ordinate and plan features coverage across the magazine and to liaise with contributors and industries as diverse as micro-electronics and offshore construction.

This is a new post, responsible to the Editor. It will involve commissioning topical and relevant feature material from THE ENGINEER'S team of specialist writers and from outside contributors and the preparation of THE ENGINEER'S PROGRAMME OF SPECIAL REPORTS.

The successful applicant is likely to be a senior journalist with a sound and wide-ranging knowledge of engineering industry. Proven writing ability and the enthusiasm to generate new ideas are essential. THE ENGINEER has achieved a national reputation for the clarity and topicality of its business and technology features.

THE ENGINEER is part of the thriving Morgan-Grampian Group of business and industrial magazines, and is based in modern offices in South East London. The pay and conditions will reflect the importance of this post in the development of THE ENGINEER.

If you think you can fill this challenging job, write to the Editor of THE ENGINEER, John Pullin, at 30 Calderwood Street, London SE18 6QH, or telephone him on 01-855 7777.

The Company is an equal opportunity employer.

VOICE OF AMERICA seeks FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTERS

Candidates with fluency in SERBO-CROATIAN and ENGLISH to work in Washington DC as

Positions require a background in broadcast journalism or related experience such as translating, interpreting, lecturing, or acting in the Serbo-Croatian language or teaching the Serbo-Croatian language above the High School level.

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Starting salary US dollars \$21,804 - \$26,581 per year.

Interested candidates are requested to submit detailed resume or other background information in English to: Voice of America, P.O. Box 777, Washington DC, 20044 USA.

VOA is an equal opportunity employer.

HEINEMANN EDUCATIONAL BOOKS Primary Maths Editorial Co-ordinator

We are creating an exciting new post within the Company. In order to co-ordinate our well-established and highly successful SPMG primary maths scheme, this new position ideally requires applicants with the following experience/skills:

- primary school teaching experience
- editorial experience (necessary for the preparation of new editions)
- marketing/sales skills (necessary for the organisation of seminars and dealing with enquiries from teachers/advisers).

How much suitable experience could you bring to this job? Please write with details c.v. to:

Julia Richardson
Heinemann Educational Books
22 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HH

Salary will be in accordance with HEINEMANN Agreement, and will depend on age and experience.

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Building has figured more often in the Periodical Publishers Association Awards than any other specialist or consumer magazine.

SUB-EDITOR

A young, enthusiastic and accurate sub-editor is required for a magazine. The leader in its field, Building is an A4 colour publication with a weekly circulation of 21,000. It is read by senior professionals, managers and designers in the construction industry.

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Building

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NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM Park Row, Greenwich, London SE10 9NF Telephone: 01-858 4422

CURATOR 'G'

required in the Manuscripts Section of the Department of Printed Books and Manuscripts. Duties include assistance with the day to day running of the Section and fitting collections. Minimum educational qualifications 4 'GCE' O level passes or equivalent, including English Language.

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FURTHER DETAILS FROM: THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, WIGAN EDUCATION AUTHORITY, STANDSEATE, WIGAN.

ARTIST IN RESIDENCE CAMBRIDGE

Applications are invited for the post of Artist in Residence at New Hall, Cambridge University and Kettle's Yard, with financial year from October 1st, 1985. Applicants are expected to have at least two years' experience since leaving Art College.

Further details from Kettle's Yard Gallery, Castle Street, Cambridge CB3 0AQ. Telephone: (0223) 352124. Closing date for completed applications: 15th June, 1985.

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Channel 4's highly successful Business Programme has been extended to a further series. Applications are invited for the post of Editor, to be responsible for the programme on a day-to-day basis, reporting to Michael Bramah, who is to become Executive Producer. This is a one year contract initially, beginning not later than 1st September, 1985. Salary will be competitive.

It is unlikely that anyone without both the following qualifications will have the necessary experience:

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2. Extensive experience as a senior current affairs producer in broadcast television.

Please apply in writing - not later than 1st June 1985 - enclosing a full c.v. to: Michael Bramah, Editor, The Business Programme, Limehouse Studios, Canary Wharf, West India Docks, London E14 5JL.



PICTURE RESEARCHER

We require a picture researcher with a good knowledge of art history to work within the Art department at our King's Road, London SW10 office.

The successful applicant will have proven organisational abilities, will be familiar with general picture research agencies and be able to work to tight deadlines.

Salary will reflect experience and additionally we pay a twice yearly bonus, travel supplement and £1.05 per day LV's.

Please write giving full details of qualifications and previous experience to:

Jeni Latham, Personnel Manager,
Penguin Books Limited,
Bath Road,
Hammondsworth,
Middlesex UB7 0DA.



PENGUIN BOOKS LIMITED

HARDWARE TRADE JOURNAL

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The key position of News Editor on the weekly Hardware Trade Journal will shortly become vacant and applications are invited from experienced journalists with a special flair for news.

HTJ is the leading business publication in the retail DIY, garden and housewares market and has an enviable reputation for its presentation of news, much of which is originated and developed by its reporting team. The successful applicant will have above average ability and a strong desire to take Hardware Trade Journal's news coverage even further, while at the same time contributing to the journal's forward planning and investigative feature writing.

This leading specialist business magazine publisher is offering an attractive salary and appropriate large company benefits including contributory pension scheme, subsidised catering and pleasant working conditions in a modern office.

Please write with full cv to: Geoffrey Smith, Personnel Manager, Benn Publications Limited, Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent TN10 1RW.



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Britain's leading farming paper, Farmers Weekly, requires a Sub-Editor to join its four-person subbing team.

The successful applicant will be experienced in subbing on a daily or weekly paper and should, ideally, have a knowledge of page make-up and proof reading. The ability to work under pressure and meet tight deadlines is essential, while a knowledge of farming and the countryside will be advantageous.

Salary: £3,750 p.a., plus imminent review. Other benefits include reading allowance, pension scheme, subsidised restaurant and five weeks annual holiday. All terms and conditions in accordance with the BPI/NUJ Agreement.

To apply, please contact Miss Linda Canfield, Senior Personnel Officer, Business Press International, Surrey House, 1 Throley Way, Sutton, Surrey SM1 4QQ. Tel: 01-643 8040 ext. 4662.

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BUSINESS PRESS INTERNATIONAL

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Please write with full career details to:

Sally Jvli, Personnel Officer,
Decca International,
1 Rockley Road, London W14
Closing date 28/5/85.



SPRING BANK HOLIDAY

Will readers, Advertisers and Agencies please note that there will be no Creative, Media & Marketing or Secretarial Appointments in The Guardian on

Monday, May 27

These features will next appear on

Wednesday, May 29

Copy must be received by 10.30 a.m. on Friday, May 24

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THE GUARDIAN

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The position offers a basic salary of £7,500 plus commission, a company car, and four weeks' annual holiday.

Please send your cv with a brief covering letter to:

Duncan Johnson, General Manager
Wardglen Health & Beauty Products Limited
242 Ballards Lane, London N12 0EP

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Tolley Publishing are expanding further into the business and financial field; the following vacancies have arisen as a result. A Publishing Editor who will be responsible for all aspects of production and some writing and commissioning on a completely new title. The successful applicant is likely to be a graduate and will certainly have experience in journal or newsletter publishing, probably in the business area.

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Please write with full cv to: The Personnel Officer, The MEED Group, MEED House, 21 John Street, London WC1N 2BP (No Agencies).

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to be responsible for clearing publishing rights with artists and galleries as well as dealing with the day to day administration in a PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT which produces the well known Royle Greeting Card and Calendar ranges.

An attractive salary and other benefits are offered to the successful candidate who should be methodical and numerate. Whilst not essential keyboard skills will be a definite advantage. Existing holiday arrangements will be honoured.

Please apply in writing to: Mr Barry M Everett, Publishing Director, Royle Publications, Royle House, Warlock Road, London N1 7ST. Tel: 01-253 7654.

TRANSPORT 2000 PUBLICITY OFFICER

Transport 2000, the national environmental transport pressure group, wishes to appoint a full time publicity officer, for ten months, to run its campaign against road-trunking in the London area, and to help with its work connected with the DTP road assessment studies. We are looking for someone to set up and to organise local 2000 groups in London, and generally to promote our anti-trunking work. Applicants should be familiar with current transport policies and have experience of running a local group.

Salary will be £3,750 pro rata. Further details from the Director, Transport 2000, Wollaton House, 10 Wollaton Street, London W9 2EA, phone 01-258 5066. Application by 27 May. The post is funded by the GLC.

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If that's a prospect that interests you, please write, including current salary, to our Director responsible for business development, David Basham, at Austin Knight Advertising, 20 Soho Square, London W1A 1DS.



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As part of our expanding subtitling service for the hard of hearing.

ORACLE

is looking for three subtitlers to work in our West End office.

You will be literate with a feel for language (probably with English or a foreign language at least at 'A' level), be happy working with this new technology and familiar with television grammar and conventions. Fast and accurate typing with some subbing experience are essential. An ability to work under pressure to deadlines will be an asset as will experience of or sympathy with the needs of the deaf community.

The post will include irregular hours and some weekend duties.

Applicants should write before 27th May to: Subtitling Editor, ORACLE Teletext Ltd, 25/32 Marshall St, London W1V 1LL.

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Designer/Writer required by Homes department of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING magazine. An art school background and a passionate interest in interior design essential.

Please write with full cv, present salary and availability to:

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National Magazine House
72 Broadwick Street
London W1V 2BP

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Applications with full CV and two references to be returned by 5th June.

If you think creatively, look at Creative and Media jobs in The Guardian every Monday

YOU CAN FIND IT IN THE GUARDIAN

Assistant Press Officer



One of the world's leading energy companies, Texaco has a significant presence in this country. We market our products throughout the UK, have a refinery at Milford Haven, and substantial exploration interests around the coast of Britain. We seek an Assistant Press Officer to work within our Public Affairs Department.

Reporting to the Press Officer, you'll be expected to answer enquiries from members of the public and media and draft news released for internal or external distribution. You'll be responsible for organising the mailing of our annual report and other corporate publications, and will maintain a press cuttings file.

You should ideally be in your 20's, a graduate and already have some experience in public relations and a good knowledge of the media and information services. You must be able to express yourself fluently in speech and writing, and have the temperament to cope with working to tight deadlines.

Based in Knightsbridge, this position offers you the chance to gain a wide range of valuable experience in a very busy department. You will receive a salary commensurate with your age and experience along with other benefits generally associated with a large organisation.

In the first instance please write enclosing detailed c.v. to: Paul Spencer, quoting ref: G/131, Royds Personnel Services Limited, Royds House, Mandeville Place, London W1M 6AE.



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ADMINISTRATOR

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Creative and Media continues on page 16

'A woman who is enjoying her labour,' says Earth Mother Sheila Kitzinger, 'swings into the rhythms of contractions as if her birth-giving were a powerful dance.'



Polly Toynbee

AS Sheila Kitzinger put down the tray of vegetarian food, she pointed out that the kidney-shaped low table was in fact a birthing stool. "A carpenter in the next village makes them up for me. My women often take them into hospital with them. Makes a lovely coffee table afterwards," she said with a grin.

For she is the Earth Mother, or Birth Mother, of the nation. Her Good Birth Guide has obstetricians up and down the land quaking. If Britain is now one of the most progressive countries in obstetric practice, it is largely due to her.

She has just written a sex book, which has become a best seller, the way respectable sex books do. It is full of photographs and drawings that induce the subject. Like the picture of the blissful naked young mother breast feeding twins while embracing her naked husband.

But that is a sideshow. Natural childbirth is what she is famous for and she has written no less than 16 influential books on the subject. Her work started at the same time as the National Childbirth Trust was set up. She is still a tutor for NCT, and gives private lessons in her manor house outside Oxford to pregnant women with particular problems.

She sat on a pile of cushions, her hair in a big blond bun, her voluminous figure dressed in a turquoise track suit, her hands expressive, her gestures expansive. She exudes warmth and geniality.

She is a marvellous talker, with a rarer gift for listening. But she, like her friend and ally, the French obstetrician, Michel Odent, does say some most extraordinary things. "Birth is ecstasy," she says, beaming. "That moment when the perineum is stretched to its utmost — that ring of fire that the baby is born, yes ecstasy!" She gestures graphically. "It is a sexual pleasure."

What about pain? "Ah, but pain and pleasure are so very close," she said.

She has had five children, all born at home at a time when few were. She had no particular theories about it then. "I didn't trust hospitals," she says. From that first instinct springs most of the rest of her ideas. Even when she was pregnant with twins she wouldn't go near the hospital. She waited until she was in labour, and rang the shocked local midwife at the last moment.

My husband filmed my last baby being born. He said "Smile! I did. I reached down and caught her while my husband kept on filming. I didn't want to put my head in the way of the camera, so the baby crept out by herself. Babies have this creeping reflex. They naturally crawl up on to their mother's bodies. They don't need to be delivered, they deliver themselves. Jenny was 15 when I showed her the film. She thought it was very beautiful and she just said "Thank you."

The trouble with what she says in her writings that this is how it "ought" to be — though, of course, she keeps saying that women should do their own thing. Squatting and yelling and delivering in baths may suit some, but others are very grateful for a good old hospital bed, a machine that shows how the baby is doing, a reassuring doctor and a needle-full of something nice to take the pain away.

That is my "thing," and there is now some danger of it becoming more difficult to get. Natural childbirth is taking such a grip on our hospitals that when I had a baby four months ago I could get an epidural, or a shot of pethidine, or even a gasp of air, (if we're not careful,

the cut-throat Health Minister will take the natural birthers at their word, and start closing the maternity hospitals down altogether and sending women home.)

But birth to Sheila Kitzinger is itself an experience of such overriding importance that reading her books must leave most women wondering what they are missing.

A life-enhancing personal experience in which they can get in touch with their own feelings and give glad expression to the energy sweeping through their bodies," she writes in her latest book. "A woman who is enjoying her labour swings into the rhythms of contractions as if her birth-giving were a powerful dance."

Natural childbirth can become a new ritual, a new dogma. This is what NCT

founder Prunella Brance says in her Childbirth with Confidence (1982): "Expectant mothers should realise how important it is to learn to accomplish the birth of a baby. One cannot expect any theory to work if one obeys the rules."

The NCT now tutors 20,000 expectant mothers a year — and thousands more go to classes influenced by NCT techniques. The classes do a splendid job in laying to rest unfounded terrors, giving sensible medical facts to the fearful and the ignorant.

Sheila Kitzinger comes from a somewhat different school from Prunella Brance though they both work under the same umbrella. The NCT preaches exercise and breathing, while Kitzinger advocates a wilder, back-to-nature spontaneity. Yet the theory behind the techniques is much the same: Mother

Nature knows best, except in a few dire emergencies. Leave it to her, whatever wonders modern science may dream up.

All these thousands of women are being taught to regard intervention, and drugs in particular, as the malevolent inventions of evil (male) obstetricians. They are taught that Nature is best. The history of mankind has been one long struggle against the violence Nature does to us, but in certain situations we are invited to sentimentalise it: "full of natural goodness" on the packet helps to sell it.

The image of the healthy "natural" peasant woman squatting behind the bush joyfully giving birth like shelling peas is hardly the truth — ask any Third World gynaecologist. If she's back in the fields hours later, that's what sustains her living forces on her, and many women and babies are

crippled and die. Those who romanticise such births are no better than Marie Antoinette playing at milk maids.

What's more, for the first-time pregnant women these classes can be misleading. They draw up their birth plans and box themselves into a strong commitment to use no drugs. They persuade themselves that drugs will seriously damage their babies and spoil this mystical experience. They tell their husbands not to allow anyone near them with anything unnatural. They have lain on the floor in their classes, panting and puffing their way through imaginary births, "controlling the pain". Which is all very well for as long as the pain remains imaginary. When labour starts many are shocked. No one told them how much it would hurt and how useless all that huffing and puffing often is. They emerge from the delivery room sheepish "failures" who have not "controlled the pain", have not stuck to their birth plans, may even have shouted for drugs. They have probably not experienced the joys that Sheila Kitzinger talks of. I have met plenty of women who have described blissful births, in which they smiled through it all and watched the birth in wonder — but they had all had epidurals.

But on some things all women would be agreed. The natural childbirth movement, and especially Sheila Kitzinger, have transformed the world of the maternity ward in the last 25 years. When she wrote her first childbirth book in 1962, women were subjected to many indignities. But much of this has been stopped. No more shaving, enemas, strapping of legs in stirrups, brutal matrons taking babies away to isolated nurseries, or banning of fathers: 98 per cent of fathers now attend births. Increasingly, good hospitals try to make their routines more flexible, to allow women to move about and make more choices themselves. No doubt there is still a long way to go in some hospitals.

Sheila Kitzinger's most successful campaigns have been in getting the use of epidurals drastically reduced. (She wrote three books on episiotomy, proving conclusively that this cutting served little purpose, beyond the shock and pain. She has written books too on induction, with such force and impact that the number of births being artificially induced has been reduced from 70 per cent in the 1970s to 27 per cent now. (Still too high, she claims.) These campaigns have been tremendously successful, and profoundly humane. But her attacks on epidurals and pethidine are another matter — and may not be so popular with many women.

Of course we all write subjectively on this subject, according to our own experience. I have had three "natural" births, the last one against my wishes, and I wouldn't advise it. Sheila Kitzinger has had five ecstatic natural births — so of course, she assumes everyone can.

The trouble with people who promote various forms of childbirth, is that they tend to substitute one dogma for another. Women's right to choose, proclaim the natural birthers, but in the end they preach only a freedom to choose the methods they preach. There is a danger that hospitals that call themselves progressive, will offer only what the progressives preach — and relief of pain will not be made available to those weak-willed, utterly feckless women who want it.

Women are not getting there, reports Geraldine Hackett

How to derail a career

BRITISH Rail has been warned that it should reform its recruitment and employment practices if it wants to avoid being taken to court for discriminating against women.

An unpublished study financed by the Equal Opportunities Commission records prejudice among managers, promotion structures that work against women and an industry that stubbornly remains a man's world.

In March last year, when research was carried out, 93 per cent of the staff keeping the trains running were men. Few trains are driven by women. Out of the 21,500 staff in driving grades, there are two women relief drivers and five drivers' assistants. The only woman ever to make it to the qualified driver grade was a man who had had a sex change.

More women are being recruited as guards but there are still only 59 women, compared with 3,908 men. At management level, women are fewer still. There are two women in senior management and a total of 171 in management jobs, compared with 7,868 men.

Women are mainly to be found in clerical, secretarial and cleaning jobs. Researcher Diana Robbins of Goldsmiths' College in London found evidence of direct discrimination — a railway notice for trainee driver asked staff for nominations "from sons and brothers."

But perhaps the greatest barrier women face is the attitudes of managers. Diana Robbins interviewed 30 managers and found that none thought all railway jobs were equally suitable for women.

Her report says: "A surprising number of BR managers were prepared to agree that practised at all levels, women were part of BR tradition."

One manager told her women as traction trainees (the promotion line to driver) were a "bloody nuisance." Another said he always made a point of finding out from women what their family circumstances were: "It's just out of general interest, because we want people to come to work," he said.

Such views weren't confined to managers. An official of the British Transport Officers' Guild, the union which represents management grades, said: "The job's got to be done, not half done. That's the key issue. To be a little facetious, we can't get to the situation where the train is standing out there because the station supervisor's feeding the baby."

Within BR the ideal of the railway family still lingers, albeit tempered in recent years by drastic reductions in staff levels. The basic structure for blue-collar workers is one of recruiting staff young into the lowest grades and promoting in line with length of service. The seniority principle is still strong and favoured by the trade unions.

The age limits are likely to discriminate indirectly against women. BR won't train anyone aged over 23 to be a driver (for anyone less than 5 feet 4 inches tall). Progress to driver is strictly dependent on the seniority queue. The graduate recruit-

ment scheme for management jobs has an upper limit of 28. Women who leave the railways while their children are young lose their place in the promotion line. Any break longer than the statutory maternity leave means women have to start right back at the bottom.

Managers tend to explain the absence of women from certain jobs by saying such jobs were heavy or dirty or required working hours that would breach the factory acts. Yet one of the dirtiest and heaviest jobs in BR is done overwhelmingly by women working night shifts — the 1861 women employed as railmen (sic) who are carriage cleaners.

The report says: "The work is heavy, dirty and can be dangerous, yet apparently despised by the very and of men who believe women are capable of heavy work." BR has obtained a dispensation from the factory acts to employ women as carriage cleaners. They work in large unheated sheds or on the line. The women complained to Ms Robbins of old or inadequate equipment and a pecking order that left them very much at the bottom.

One said: "The work is like pus down here. It's a funny place. You can't explain — you should come down here."

Male workers are demoted to carriage cleaning for taking a day off to get their driving licence. "At one depot, half the men cleaning carriages were there for disciplinary reasons," says the report.

One cleaner described the work: "You have to climb up with heavy bins of water and a bucket of water. You have to climb up and down all the time. You've got a trolley to help you on, but not off. A lot of the girls here fall off the train and hurt their legs. The roads are so uneven they all need doing up."

The prospects for increasing the number of women in all jobs on the railways are limited at a time when BR is taking between the waterfalls over three years, though BR will still be recruiting about 10,000 staff a year because of natural wastage.

The report recommends the setting up of an equal opportunities committee, with real power and status. The final chapter says: "Indications of prejudice, of harassment, of unfair treatment, of conscious and unconscious acts of injustice, of illegal discrimination — both direct and indirect — are apparent throughout the report. Action is needed now."

A legal commentary, prepared as an appendix to the report, suggests BR is vulnerable to legal action for direct and indirect discrimination because of its current practices.

The study project was agreed between BR and the City University and the EOC approached for funding. It was not carried out under the EOC's formal powers of investigation.

A spokesman for BR's industrial relations department said BR would act on the report's recommendations. He could not comment on its contents as the report had been intended to be confidential.



Sheila Kitzinger: "Birth is ecstasy." (Picture by Martin Argyle)

Vanity Fair

AT LAST a new and clearly defined role for Urbleton Council has emerged. It's to be an Employment Agency, scouring the Private Sector for workers and thrusting contracts upon them.

Following the recent enormous successes of privatisation (as in Hospital Cleaning and Bus Routes), the Government has sent Proposals to Our Council suggesting that they put the lot out to tender — maintenance of parks and vehicles, refuse disposal, meals-on-wheels and such like, because that's how they do it in America.

Not that Our Leader is a syrophantic copy-cat, but when she sees perfection, as she recently did in the New World, she wishes, quite naturally, to emulate it. That is her Goal. So if Our Council don't do their very best to fix up the Private Sector and still manage to wangle jobs for their own workforce, then up will pop Secretary of State and make them tender out the work all over again. He has the Power.

He'll also be wanting to see annual accounts and reports and an assessment of current costs and Private costs and comparison of both, all results "to be made known to the public" and Himself.

What with the cost of accounting, reporting and establishing costs, and 10-15 per cent added to the cost by tendering out, council might think they could save the money by doing the work themselves, but Our Government knows that all council workers are sluggish creatures and can only be goaded into activity by the lash of competition and adversity.

It might seem unfair that council workforces, being stuck in one place, will have to sell their equipment and go on paying to maintain empty depots if they lose contracts, but as this is a country of Sportsmen and it's no good bearing a grudge, they can always lend everything to the

Private Firm that undercut them. Such sacrifice of the self to the common good is bound to bring rewards of some sort.

And they aren't alone in their suffering. In Capitalist Castleton it's been a struggle even for the Private Sector. They've tried meals-on-wheels, the Chill-cook method (freeze for seven days then heat up) but it was a bit of a failure, especially for chips and rhubarb crumble. The crumble went into a nasty sog. "It wasn't sensitive enough for the weather," said a Spokesman.

That was bad luck. Then they tried Garden Maintenance but it was a very wet April. More bad luck. They tried Street Cleaning in the Autumn but hadn't counted on the "extra problem of falling leaves" and "flagrant deposit of litter."

Castleton Council being rather cheered off with them by this time, Private Sector sacked everyone (because snappy dismissal is the only way to discipline workers) and swore blind that they had "every intention of continuing to strive to achieve success". They managed 33-69 per cent cleanliness in residential streets.

And as Capitalist Boroughs are, in the main, deeply efficient, Castleton Council did a quick audit check on contracting invoices and found that 12 per cent were for work that had never been done. They quickly put that right by employing One Scrutiniser, which added 12 per cent to the cost, but these are all "teething problems". Urbleton Council, like Castleton, must just press on.

Because although these are only Proposals (Green Paper) legislation shall be out by the end of the year. Government thought they might as well say so. They know they can't lose, and if Our Council finds its new role rather taxing, there'll be plenty of Private Employment Agencies to help it out.

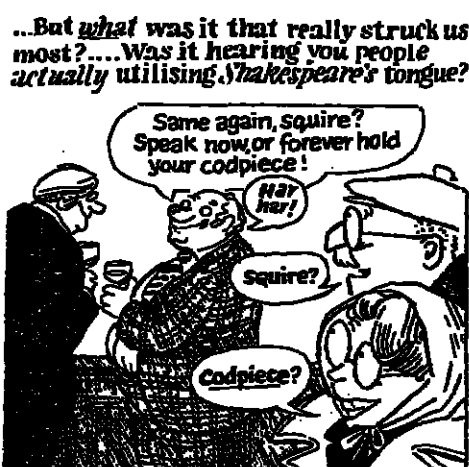
Michele Hanson



Was it your Healthy attitude to Life... your tranquil, unburied lifestyle?



...Was it your Heritage - of Folksong?



Bless my Soul! Half three! Time to get back to the grindstone!



Was it your Olde Worlde courtesy?



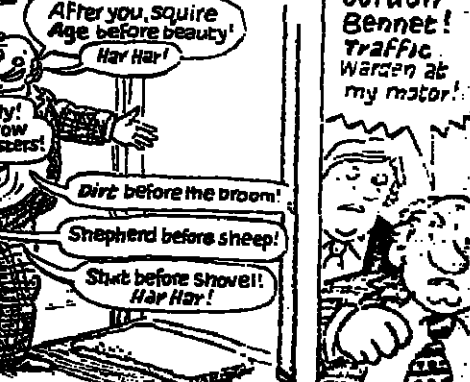
Was it your Consideration for the Infirm & Elderly?



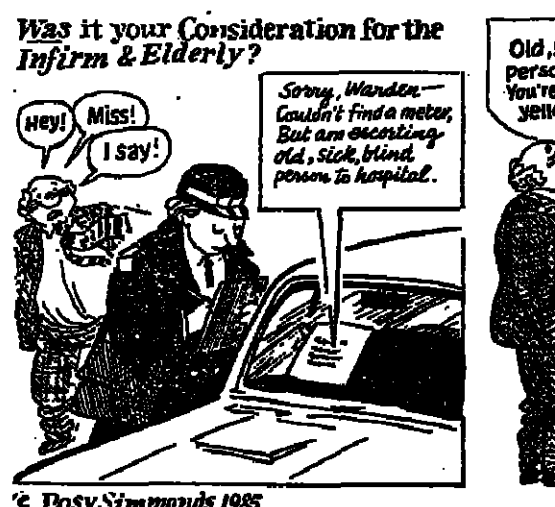
Was it your Tolerance? I mean, you English are just so tolerant!



Or was it your Respect for Authority?



Gordon Bennett! Traffic Warden at my motor!



Miss! I say!



Daub & plaster you! You dandelion muddy bucket of pitch!!



Consternation, After!



Or, was it? ? Hell, I dunno what it was that struck me... but I sure am glad I don't live here!

Promised reform lacks political rateable value

Today, groaning inwardly, a handful of senior ministers sit down to examine a jagged self-inflicted wound. They have strict instructions from the head nurse; she wants the bleeding stopped for ever and at the double. She has, in fact, given her word that there won't be a trace of blood or sign of a scar by the end of the year. Meanwhile, unhappily, there is gore all over the carpet.

Sometimes, before you get to the core of an internally detailed subject, it is sensible to pause and ask why you are getting into it at all. Why, specifically, has Mrs. Thatcher first landed her exhausted environment team and Cabinet with the urgent task of abolishing rates as we know them, and then of saying what will come after? The root answer, alas, lies in the Prime Minister's hallowed propensity for giving off-the-cuff pledges that must then, somehow, be turned into reality. She had promised to do something definite about the rates before the Tories won power in 1979. In the first term it was rate-capping and metropolitan county abolition. Now she is off again. It doesn't make much political sense. With the clock ticking towards the next election, any canny politician would do what canny politicians have been doing for decades: disappearing into the undergrowth. But Mrs. Thatcher's stance and sacred words allow no such options. Ministers are therefore doomed today to begin a long patrol through the possibilities charted exhaustively in past reports (like the admirable Layfield) and more recent green papers. But why? There are plenty of bad things to be said about rates. They raise hackles. Only 13 million people pay them in full. And there is much perceived unfairness. Why should one old lady living alone pay as much as the house next door with four earners?

Yet for every grumble there is also something to be said for rates. They are cheap and efficient to collect. The little old lady is consuming more of the housing stock than she needs; and one day the home next door will split up, buy houses of their own and pay rates. Of course it is desirable that local democracy blossoms, but there's absolutely no guarantee that any of the predicted reforms will make it better. And, above all, you have to set the political context.

One reason why rates are so unpopular is that Mrs. Thatcher has devoted so many of her waking hours to denouncing them. There is cause and effect here. Another reason is the Conservative Treasury's bizarrely contradictory policy of hacking great slices from existing rate support grants; first identifying an unpopular tax and then deliberately making it more unpopular. But the biggest hole in the argument emerges when you set what has been achieved over the last six years against the proposed agenda for the next six months. If you replace rates by a more broadly based tax — a local income tax (the Layfield route) or a modified poll tax (the current favourite) — you seek efficiency by accountability; you endeavour to create a system of local government finance which commands support because it is what people have voted for, and will vote against if they dislike the way their money is being spent. In short, logically and explicitly, the purpose of reforming rates is to hand power back to local electors. But wait a minute. So far the Government has proceeded exactly contrarywise, stripping away local power, setting arbitrary spending limits, handing control back to Whitehall or unelected boards. Real reform of local government finance must be centralising. But we have had six years of centralisation. What happens next, in the old language of politics, may thus be called a U-turn. More benevolently perhaps, it looks like the desperate thrashing of a government which doesn't know what to do, and wouldn't have started from here if only the lady had kept her mouth shut.

Sober attitude to Russian drinking

Look up the word "teetotal" in an English-Russian dictionary and you are likely to find a tongue-twisting circumlocution for a concept which may be as alien to the language as to the vast majority of those who speak it. In ours we found (approximately transliterated) *prinadlezhashchi k soshchestvu trezosti*, which, we are advised by those who ought to know, means something like "inclined towards an existence of sobriety." This may help to explain why there does not appear to be much of it about in the Soviet Union and why, in turn, the new regime under Mr. Gorbachev has decided to try to tackle Russia's mammoth drinking problem. Before we consider this crippling social phenomenon, it is only fair to point out that we in the West have no ground for smugness in this area. Nearly all western countries have problems arising from alcoholism and excessive consumption, and to these we must add drug addiction from which the Russians do not seem to suffer in anything like the same degree.

We can also set aside all the weary clichés about the tedium of the Soviet system, the climate, the lack of amusements and consumer goods and the pressure to conform or else. The existence of severe alcohol crises in such disparate places as Scandinavia and France, where there are few such problems, suggests these factors are marginal. Those who have been to Russia may observe that it is not the amount that is drunk but rather what is drunk and how it is consumed that bring us closer to defining the problem.

In Russia one does not have a drink; one opens a bottle. Once it is open it seems a matter of honour, of domestic tidiness and/or machismo to empty it. It usually contains vodka (which, treacherously means "little water") or some other spirit, and the purpose of the exercise seems to be to attain oblivion as quickly as possible. Anyone who has experienced Russian hospitality, a manifestation without parallel in human affairs, will recall, probably with regret, the endless toasts — and that it is bad manners not to drain the glass of vodka each time one is called upon to drink to undying friendship between our peoples, or peace, or the prosperity of the local farming cooperative. The Russians are binge drinkers par excellence; they do it with spirits and too many of them tend to join their binges together until the roubles run out.

Mr. Gorbachev is wise not to tackle the problem by rationing, pushing up the price or prohibition, all of which have been tried in Russia before, to the abiding benefit of *samogon* (moonshine) producers of bathtub vodka who ensure that the cure is worse than the disease. There is no quick and easy solution; and if there were and it was applied with effect, there would be a very large hole in the treasury of a state which not only reaps vast tax harvests from a social problem which is centuries old, but also makes and sells the stuff. The ill-starred attempt to get the genie back into the vodka bottle could leave Mr. Gorbachev looking like a Marxist-Leninist Canute, helpless against the relentlessly rising tide of little water. But we may wish him luck, even if it seems highly inappropriate to drink to his success.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A class-war approach the SDP can do without

Sir, — It would be unfortunate if my former parliamentary colleague, Neville Sandelson (Letters, May 16) was thought to be speaking for anyone but himself in his extraordinary outburst on behalf of those Labour councillors who prefer to maintain Tory rule in the shires rather than work with the Alliance for good local government.

He suggests that such arrangements would be viewed with distaste by the electorate. The evidence is to the contrary. There is every reason to believe that most ordinary people are heartily sick of the politics of hate, customarily the prerogative of the far Left and far Right.

Sadly, Mr. Sandelson joins them with others like Neil Kinnock who also proclaims that never the twain shall meet — albeit for expediency in his case. It is ironic that Mr. Sandelson's letter appeared on the very day that an opinion poll showed

the Alliance occupying the middle ground more firmly than ever.

Coalitions and pacts are part of the democratic process the world over. Of course Social Democrats want no truck with the loony Left. If, though, Mr. Sandelson spoke with equal condemnation about cohabitation with the Tories, his argument might carry some conviction.

Has he forgotten four million unemployed? His class-war politics are remarkably one-sided. As it is, his approach should be seen as just one more sorry version of the bitter, impractical, hold-the-line extremist approach which drove so many of us from the Labour Party.

We can do without it in the SDP.

John Grant, Bromley, Kent.

Sir, — As one of those rare breeds in the SDP nowadays who still considers many of

his values and aspirations to be basically socialist, I write to take issue with Neville Sandelson's unsubstantiated claim that the "SDP is by its very nature and composition an antisocialist party."

No matter how we seek to relate modern social democracy to "one nation" Toryism, its historical roots are deeply embedded in the socialist tradition and are alien to all forms of conservatism and dry.

Mr. Sandelson's disclaimers to the present Labour Party. Some of us had the good sense never to join it in the first place. The Labour Party has consistently patronised the working classes and its very existence is parasitically dependent on the maintenance of class divisions.

But Mr. Sandelson does a disservice to other forms of socialist traditions by equating all socialism with the Labour Party form. Many of us in the SDP, while not wish-

ing to make socialism the standard philosophy in the party, would seek to argue that we should emulate the radical socialist approaches of European social democrats such as Sweden.

There is a firm commitment to welfare provision exists alongside a low rate of inflation; there experiments in workers' ownership are being created without badly affecting employment.

Mr. Sandelson please, please, please don't throw our baby out with your bath water. — Yours faithfully, Brian Stone, 51 Oak Grove, London NW2.

Sir, — If, as Neville Sandelson asserts, the SDP is by its very nature and composition an antisocialist party, and if, as one would reasonably assume, a democratic party has a fundamental duty not to mislead the electorate, it is evidently time for it to find a new name.

That deals with the S. As for the D, apart from the above, we will judge that by its willingness to reflect the anti-Thatcher majority at the next election and, with its partners in the Alliance, to be the catalyst around which a new government could be formed. — (David Steel, Guardian, March 16).

If there is no evidence of the D either, there will assuredly no longer be a P. — Yours faithfully, Gwyneth O'Reilly, 62 Clementina Road, London E10.

Sir, — Martin Linton and Ian Aiken refer (May 11) to the 1929 Brecon and Radnor result as being "the most disheartening result in electoral history" when the three main parties each won 33 per cent of the vote: Labour 33.7 per cent, Conservative 33.3 per cent and Liberal 33.0 per cent.

Surely this distinction belongs to the 1945 Calthness and Sutherland result when of a few steps forward and a thousand back. — Yours faithfully, (Cliff) Hedley Salt, Coalfield Communities Campaign, Barnsley, S. Yorkshire.

Sir, — Your Leader criticises the NUM for not supporting the Coalfield Communities Campaign. But at the Yorkshire area launch of the CCC in Barnsley, York, Yorkshire, NUM president, shared a platform with the Bishop of Wakefield and the chairman of the local chamber of commerce.

Indeed, many of the objectives which your Leader refers to as just "old-fashioned realism" were expressed by the NUM during the course of the strike. But at the time the media were too obsessed with the daily games of "pickets and policemen" return-to-work scores, and Scargill-bashing to give much space to non-sensational issues such as an integrated energy policy, or calculating the social costs of pit closures.

The Coalfield Communities Campaign, you say, is a year too late. No, it is yourselves who are a year too late in waking up to the real issues and choices which lay behind the events and passions of the strike. — Yours, Marina Lewycka, Castleford, W. Yorkshire.

of it — are being shut out of trial. — Yours faithfully, Brian May, National Liberal Club, London SW1.

Sir, — In answer to Stuart Holland's letter of May 13, may I say that although Cathy Watson and I argue for "withdrawing from the World Bank," we do not argue for "ending aid" and least of all for denying it to the Sandinistas.

The fact that the Nicaraguan government has got no money out of the World Bank since 1982 and has not tried to get any from the IMF since that institution made a loan to Somoza a few days before his overthrow, is precisely one of the reasons for advocating withdrawal by a future Labour government. — Teresa Hayler, 6 Boulter Street, Oxford.

A COUNTRY DIARY.

KESWICK: It is possible to live in these fells for a lifetime thinking that you know every hill and fold of land, each barn and farm even in ruins, and be proved wrong. I came on a very small old house on a shining May morning. It was tucked on to and concealed by a newer sound barn whose three doors open only on to cobble floors — and ancient mud. The roof of the house, built in age and ruin, had fallen, but to judge from what remains this was no ordinary house. Its four small, south-facing windows are eye-level and have good stone mullions and there is nothing to stop shafts of sunlight falling into what was once its kitchen and picking out the dark cavity of a

the voting was Conservative 5,564 (33.5 per cent), Labour 5,538 (33.4 per cent) and Liberal 5,503 (33.1 per cent). — Yours sincerely, (Lord) Pansosky of Shoubride, House of Lords.

Sir, — The claim (Guardian, May 15) that Bristol is "controlled by a Labour-Liberal coalition" is simply not true. Longstanding Labour control of Bristol was succeeded during 1983-84 by minority Conservative administration with an overall majority on each council committee. Since June 1984 there has been minority Labour control with no overall majority on committees. The distinction is important.

Each party has ploughed its own independent furrow, and the one attempt to arrange a coalition, between Conservatives and Liberals, collapsed in ruins on May 14. — Yours sincerely, George Micklewright, Bristol Labour Group.

A chaotic traffic jam that is bemusing our magistrates



Sir, — The news that the Magistrates' Association is once again advising its members on a scale of fines emphasises the chaos of the road traffic penalty system. Many penalties have shot up to £2,000. Failing to stop after an accident now has a maximum penalty of £1,000 compared with the previously recommended £125. And the maximum for speeding is £200 compared with £25 in the association's circular.

The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1980, the Criminal Justice Act of 1977 and 1982, the Transport Act of 1980 and 1982, the Road Traffic Act of 1972 and 1974, and sundry orders have all had a go at fixing penalties. I am cynically convinced that much of the drafting is done by different departments which are not on speaking terms with one another. Oh, yes! There's also the Road Traffic Act 1984, one of those quaintly described consolidation Acts which never consolidate.

As a result of this proliferation, a number of magistrates' benches — and their hapless clerks — are quite bemused.

The fixed-penalty system for Scotland is now in force and, after much prodding of the Department of Transport, I learned that it is to come into force in England and Wales in 1986. But we are told that the recommendations are not intended to act as a tariff. I would find this much easier to accept if some reason was used to clarify the question of maximum fines, which are hardly ever imposed. — Yours faithfully, W. F. Shepherd, 4 Asher Beeds, Langton Green, Kent.

Fund of past experiences

Sir, — I am writing to you as chairman of the trustees of the Bradford disaster appeal which has now been formally constituted and in respect of which the public response is overwhelming. In the past criticisms have been made of certain disaster appeals, and I am anxious to learn from their experience.

We would be very grateful if anyone concerned with a disaster fund appeal or anyone who felt that such a fund had not been operated to the best advantage would write to me giving full details which we shall keep in confidence. We wish to learn and learn quickly. — Yours faithfully, Roger W. Sudards, Bradford, W. Yorkshire.

Shunting on the wrong tracks

Sir, — Excessive decentralisation may well be a problem in Yugoslavia, but as a long-time enthusiast for Yugoslavia and for railways I am not quite sure I write to you about the wrong track.

The route from Greece to Austria or Italy passes through only four: Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia. Might not changes of locomotive have less to do with decentralisation run mad than with normal continental railway practice? International trains often have coaches added or removed at stations and it may then be convenient to change locomotives.

For what it's worth, travellers on the 7:30 a.m. Aberdeen-Penzance train are hauled by four different locomotives; nothing to do with Scottish or Cornish nationalism, though. Patrick Goldring, N Walsham, Norfolk.

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How Owen's pieties mirror Thatcher's moral certainty

POOR Neil Kinnock probably made a mistake when he launched his hyper-adjectival attack on Dr David Owen last Friday morning. He certainly threw the book at Dr Owen, and the book in question was Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases.

No doubt the attack went down well with the Welsh Labour Party conference, where they appreciate phrase-making for its own sake. It probably went down equally well with large numbers of Labour Party members outside Wales, where the SDP and its leader are understandably regarded as traitors.

But the trouble with Mr Kinnock's momentary lapse of self-discipline — and he has been noticeably more succinct recently — is that it provided Dr Owen with a heaven-sent opportunity to engage in a spot of moral superiority. And that is an activity in which Dr Owen is both practised and skilled.

Indeed, Mr Kinnock has himself been a regular target of the Owen brand of moral superiority, a fact which may well account for the Labour leader's sudden loss of control. Like many a sportsman,

Mr Kinnock is now being penalised for a visible retaliation against persistent but invisible provocation.

For the fact is that Dr Owen has always gone about exuding moral superiority. He did it when he was a young backbencher, condemning the moral turpitude of Harold Wilson hours before accepting a ministerial post from him. He did it even more grandly when, to the astonishment and fury of his older colleagues, he became Foreign Secretary. And he has been doing it on a Wagnerian scale ever since he left the Labour Party to help found the SDP.

Not surprisingly, however, it is the Labour Party which attracts Dr Owen's special scorn, both in public and in private. And there is one category for which he reserves a particularly withering contempt. It consists of those right-wing Labour MPs, who, in Dr Owen's view, first condemned the SDP breakaway and then tamely allowed the Labour left to roll over them.

Far from seeing himself as a defector and the others as loyalists, Dr Owen stands the equation on its head, and condemns those of his old

friends who stayed behind as moral cowards. By some strange process of thought, it is they who are the true defectors, not him.

Of this group, the archetypal figure in Dr Owen's mind is Roy Hattersley. And in truth, Mr Hattersley genuinely is the only survivor of a small group of Labour MPs who entered Parliament in the 1960s and became persistent rebels against the Wilson style of leadership. The rest, including Dr Owen and Professor David Marquand, are safely in the SDP.

In public, Dr Owen occasionally links Denis Healey with this Hattersleyesque brand of moral weakness. But although he has sometimes condemned Mr Healey's willingness to compromise his principles on matters like unilateral nuclear disarmament, he retains a private affection and respect for the tough old campaigner.

Much of the same considerations apply to Mr Callaghan, who gave him the essential boost into senior Cabinet office — a boost which has since enabled him to present himself as a seasoned international states-

COMMENTARY Ian Aitken



man. Without that distinction it is highly unlikely that Dr Owen could have become the leader of his party, such as it is.

Thus Mr Callaghan, perhaps the least moralistic of Labour leaders, has remained immune from Dr Owen's condemnation. In return, Mr Callaghan has scarcely uttered anything which might be interpreted as an attack on Dr Owen.

Apart from this exception, however, the moral indignation of Dr Owen is almost universal in its application. Not since Mr Groucher in BBC radio's antique Toytime series has the word "disgraceful" been uttered so frequently, or with such theatrical conviction.

All this adds up to a fairly unflattering picture of the personality of the leader of the Social Democratic Party, and I must confess that I

find his public persona deeply unattractive. He shares with Mrs Thatcher and certain sections of the Labour left a capacity for hate which most people would recognise as unhealthy.

But one must try to be fair, and it is only fair to add that there are other, more private aspects to Dr Owen's personality which are much more attractive. To the surprise of many people who know his public manner, he is prepared to reveal considerable distance about his personal abilities.

In spite of that scowling platform expression, he has a well developed sense of humour, which he frequently directs at himself. It is often accompanied by a peculiar twisted grin and a sly sideways glance which could be either Laurence Olivier's Richard III, or just a guilty

schoolboy. He can charm both men and women when he wants to.

But if this is unexpected, it does not add up to a complex personality. To be sure, he insists that he does not regard politics as the only important thing in life, and declares that he would be happy to go back to medicine if he fails to get the SDP off the ground. But he is thoroughly single minded about politics, at least for the time being.

This single-mindedness has led some people to compare Dr Owen with Mrs Thatcher,

and it is true that both seem to share that indefinable but instantly recognisable quality known as the killer instinct. But that is a quality which all too often manifests itself in a willingness to kill off rivals in one's own party, as both Mr Heath and Mr Roy Jenkins can testify.

Thus by far the most important similarity between Dr Owen and Mrs Thatcher is their unwavering sense of self-righteousness. They share the same absolute conviction that they are not just objectively right but morally right as well. It is a conviction which colours everything they say and do.

Dr Owen clearly hopes that he can emulate Mrs Thatcher's remarkable success as that kind of conviction politician. But he faces one major obstacle: to be a conviction politician you really do need convictions, with a capital C. And unlike Mrs Thatcher, Dr Owen possesses no simplistic panacea which can be presented to the electorate as the One True Faith.

Now that Thatcherism is beginning to crumble as a convincing programme for restoring economic prosperity it is arguable that a return

to something like the old mishmash may suddenly look rather appealing to a disillusioned electorate. But it is not the kind of policy that a messianic politician like Dr Owen can easily espouse. As the scourge of fudge and muddle, he needs something a little more distinctive and (dare I say it?) uplifting.

He is unlikely to find anything of that kind in the post-war committees of the SDP, which (as Bill Rodgers reminded us last week) is still the Gaitskellite Labour Party in exile in spite of Dr Owen's claims. They produce will look fairly similar to the product of Labour's chief economic spokesman — who else but shabby old Roy Hattersley?

Put that way, it hardly seems worth all the fuss. Indeed, Dr Owen acknowledged on television yesterday that his true instinct still lies with what he called the "old Labour Party". The pity of it is that Dr Owen's moral superiority might just be sufficient to condemn this country to yet another term of Tory rule — which helps to excuse Mr Kinnock's adjectival lapse.

"ALL PM on about," said Francis Pym in his room at the Commons, "is trying to persuade her and her government to make some modifications to policy. And for that to be turned into a sort of personal vendetta is ludicrous."

Her is Mrs Thatcher, against whom Mr Pym mounted his rebellion one sudden evening at Oxford last week. It had rained unceasingly for hours. The William Morris wallpaper was peeling off the walls of the Gladstone Room as Mr Pym addressed a crowded meeting of the Law Society at the Oxford Union.

"Wasn't it an awful day?" he said. "Mind you, we needed the rain."

Did he speak? I asked — having in mind his acres in Bedfordshire, and the constituency of 128 villages he represents in Cambridgeshire — as a farmer? "The garden I was thinking of more."

Well, I said, it had been a passionate speech, hadn't it? He nodded.

But why on earth should Geoffrey Rippon, supposedly one of his supporters in the new Conservative Centre Forward Group, go on television next day saying there was a bad start? To which Mr Pym, whose political disadvantage it is always to see at least two sides to any question, replied that he was sorry about that, but Mr Rippon hadn't liked parts of the speech and had, quite rightly, said so.

What Mr Pym said should have come as no surprise to anyone who knows him at all. The previous time we talked at any length was when he was still Foreign Secretary, and I've never heard any minister talk so freely, on the record, about the style of his Prime Minister. She was *prima* inter pares and no more, and so on. And his book, *The Politics of Consent*, which was published last year, should have left readers in no doubt where he stood. So what on earth did those people mean, particularly those among his own group, who now said he had gone too far?

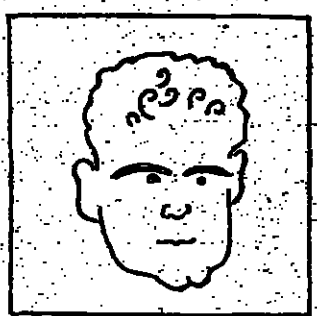
It was clear, he said, that some people did think that. "But," said he, calling wider support to aid, "my own feeling is that the great many people outside politics, and a great many people in the country, I think, are of the view that a change would be beneficial, and that's what I'm trying to present. And it seems to me that we can't do that in the traditional Conservative way, which is a relaxed way, and try to persuade the government that's what this whole thing is about."

He had himself said of the Tory party that all human life was there? "That's right."

Had he been surprised at the opposition to him? Not at all, he said. The group was loosely knit. In the first week everyone wondered what it meant, but

"It's the thinking loyalty that counts": Francis Pym pictured by Martin Argles

A change would be beneficial, and that's what I'm trying to present



Terry Coleman

when it matured and was better understood it would enhance the party's appeal to the electorate, and widen its appeal at the next election.

I had assumed that Mr Pym would at least have talked to Mr Heath about the formation of his group, but he had not.

Not once? "No, it's not appropriate for ex-Prime Ministers, you know. They wouldn't wish, I'm sure, to be included in a group like this."

But he himself was an ex-Foreign Secretary. And surely, since he had worked for Heath as chief whip, and he had liked him, and since they must bump into each other in the House... "To tell the honest truth, it's a good many months now since I've had the chance of a word."

Mr Pym then said he had worked not only in Mr Heath's government but also in those of Macmillan, Home,

and Thatcher. Had he just mentioned it to Home or Macmillan, say just over a drink? "Certainly not. This is a collection of Members of Parliament of like mind. We didn't go canvassing people outside."

I took Mr Pym back to June 10, 1983, just after the last election, when Mrs Thatcher called him and said, "Francis, I want a new Foreign Secretary." What had he replied? "Well," he said, "that's it, isn't it? She was entitled to do that. I must have said something, but I can't remember what."

Mightn't it seem to some people now, since he had been dismissed, and since indeed he was so far as I knew the first Foreign Secretary ever to be dismissed, that he was just plain misfired? "That is for me the most painful and untrue criticism I can face. People do

say, 'Oh it's sour grapes.' I enjoyed all the high offices that I held, but equally I am now enjoying not holding them. I am not bitter about it. I have no score to pay off with Mrs Thatcher. I certainly would have preferred it if she'd told me before the election instead of afterwards, but that's a minor matter. But there is no bitterness in me whatever."

This certainly agrees with what was said at Oxford but not reported. The miracles of modern technology are such that when a man makes a speech late in the evening it is, nowadays, generally present from a text provided by the speaker hours before. Questions and answers are rarely reported. At Oxford, Mr Pym was asked after his speech if it was true that Mrs Thatcher was obstinate and uncaring. He replied Yes and No. On many occasions she was obstinate, and that

was a virtue. But she was not uncaring; he knew her well, and nothing could be further from the truth.

"Thank you for recalling that," that's right. And they were still civil to each other? "Certainly. All ways have been. Wouldn't dream of doing anything else. We've always had a proper, human, civilised relationship."

Since she twice publicly snubbed him in the last election campaign, this is a generous thing for him to say.

In his book published last year, which incidentally in every way foreshadows what he has been saying this last week, Mr Pym placed at the head of each chapter a quotation from Nietzsche, Aristotle, Samuel Johnson, and so on. I was particularly interested in one from Charles de Remusat, an obscure French minister who held office both before and after

the Second Empire. "Ha ha," replied Francis Pym. "I just went through a dictionary of those things."

So much then for the diligent seeking out of significance. "I just picked them out," he said. "That's right. To entertain."

Fair enough, but it's worth recording that what was picked out from de Remusat was this: "Unanimity is almost always an indication of servitude."

Very well; but, thinking of the servitude of Cabinet ministers, I asked Mr Pym if he hadn't said, in terms, that Mrs Thatcher was incapable of believing she might be wrong. "Well, she is someone, certainly, who is less interested in listening to a debate and so on. Her character and her personality and her nature is to be very positive and very sure what she wants, and go for it. That of course has been her

political strength."

And her weakness? "Ah, well, it has not been a weakness. No it has not. Some people now are saying it is beginning to be a weakness, but I emphasise to you that it is absolutely the essence of her character — her determination, her clarity, and so forth."

At one point in his Oxford speech Mr Pym said he did not think his views were any heresy, and then interpolated in the prepared text the words, "No rebel views here." Now, since he was historically minded, did he see the line of Parliamentary Pym stretching back, at least five of them in the direct line having been Members, and stretching back indeed to that rebel John Pym whom Parliament refused to hand over to Charles I for impeachment? "Not to John Pym unfortunately. There may be a collateral connection, but it cannot be proved."

But although Mr Pym's group was to be no party within the party, because that would be the ultimate sin... "Yes, and pointless, anyhow."

All right, but I asked, waving his speech, though he might say he was no rebel wasn't this in fact rebellious stuff, even though he qualified it? "Well, all right then... Criticising the economy is obviously of basic importance. But I regard myself as true to the platform on which I was elected."

In the last paragraph of his speech he said, "We do not feel disloyal," as if he did feel the need to make a defence to an anticipated attack. "Because whenever I make a speech which includes among other things a criticism, it always comes. And of course you know that there are people who have a loyalty that I can really only describe as blind, rather than a thinking one. It's the thinking loyalty that matters."

He then said there were others who thought as he did, to which I suggested about 30 maybe, to which he replied that there were more than that, even if they didn't want to be members at the moment. "But we shall see. This is only the first week, but we're going to try. It may not work. But at any rate we can try."

There, in brief, is the difference in attitude between Pym and Thatcher. Who can imagine her admitting, before the event, that some plan of hers might not work?

We talked a bit about hopelessness. Mr Pym believes hopelessness in a nation to be the ultimate failure of statesmanship, but he does not see that hopelessness now in the nation as a whole, only in some places like Sheffield and Liverpool.

I suggested this was the hopelessness which before the last war had induced Alex Douglas Home to enter politics and Macmillan to write his *Middle Way*.

Harold Macmillan certainly... And Winston: in foreign affairs and defence he was very much in a position against his own party. So was Anthony Eden, in matters of foreign policy. So, you know, there are some quite respectable precedents.

Reflecting that all those three had done well out of office again, he was sitting very far back in his armchair. "I think," he said, "that's unkind. Owen's decided to do with the matter. 'No,' he said, 'I don't.'"

We chatted about the prints round his office walls — the *Beaux' d'Arts* of the London and Birmingham Railway, 1838, hand coloured and quite rare, and then he showed me out into Palace Yard.

The listing conservation boat that has no place in the real world

APART FROM thinking it is a good thing, most people do not know much about conservation and the economy. They do not know what it costs or who pays for it, although the recent Green Paper proposing the reduction of improvement grants (pensions for old houses) from £1.1 billion to a mere £250 million may have opened a few eyes.

In fact conservation is the mainspring of the £300 million year heritage industry which is so used to an uncritical press that it no longer even bothers to adduce arguments to justify its defence of everything built before 1914.

When last year the government accepted three old houses and furniture in lieu of £27 million in capital transfer tax, the only consolation from the conservationists was that it should have been done sooner. For lack of dissenting voices the conversion of the built environment into a significant antique show proceeds with the uniformity of religious belief. If any philistine actually dares to question the largesse of English Heritage,

This week a decision is likely to be made about the Mansion House Square scheme which has ranged Modernists against conservationists. MARTIN PAWLEY questions whether the conservationists get their sums right

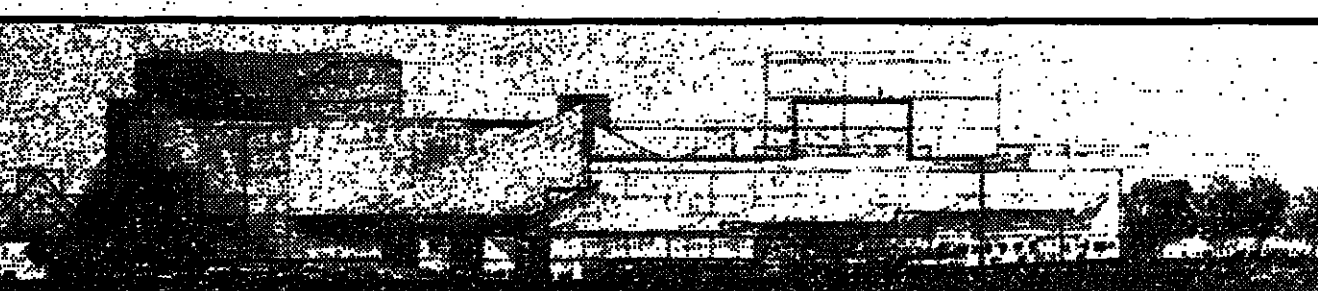
the Capital Transfer Tax Office, the National Heritage Memorial Fund or private organisations like the National Trust, he or she is told that all the money spent, and more, comes back in foreign exchange, because conservation is a good business.

Heritage is capital, runs the argument, and from the trifling £150 million of public money spent on heritage objects of all kinds in 1984 came back a handsome £5 billion in foreign exchange earned by tourism in the same year. The unasked question is whether that £5 billion, and more, is being subtracted from the potential turnover of the construction

Birmingham convention centre: less financial clout than an old barn?

industry — by the restrictions that conservation places on new development? A good starting point for considering the real cost of conservation is as opposed to the construction of 500,000 houses a year, which was the preceding official ideology — is the listing of buildings. This process, which requires the chosen structure to be maintained in perpetuity in something close to what is imagined to have been its original state, is the tip of the iceberg.

At present an accelerated resurvey programme employing 30 Department of Environment staff, 15 inspectors and 11 architectural and surveying practices with 100



field workers is busy listing 20,000 buildings a year. The total of listed buildings in England at the end of 1984 was already 338,000, and at a calculated guess based on a multiple of their market price, their replacement value must be in the region of £35 billion.

Clearly, tourist earnings can more than keep pace with the insurance premiums on listed buildings, but equally clearly mounting repair and maintenance costs are expected to rise 50 per cent by 1988 — must steadily increase the burden on the public purse they represent. Conservation may appear to be good business at the moment, but if motor vehicles

had been maintained according to this principle for the last 40 years — instead of being continually replaced with improved models — there would be no such thing as popular motoring today.

The deeper part of the iceberg of conservation is to be found in the archipelago of local authority planning offices where all proposals to build are "vetted" by professionals imbued with a single, simple idea: that everything new should, as far as possible, look like everything old. By endorsing their local vernacular, Britain's 10,000 planners strive to create a homogeneity out of ingredients separated by

hundreds of years and dozens of uses. In rural areas the disused barn can be converted into a house after having served as a machine shed, and the passive solar house can blend in with the 400-year old cottage built without south facing windows for fear of the plague.

New development can follow an uneasy stylistic amalgam of all historical styles, the more the better. As long as it has a pitched roof it can stand happily alongside the synthetic thatched, polystyrene-painted, vinyl-cluttered, double glazed, concrete floored "vernacular" cottage with its fuel-injected BMW parked outside.

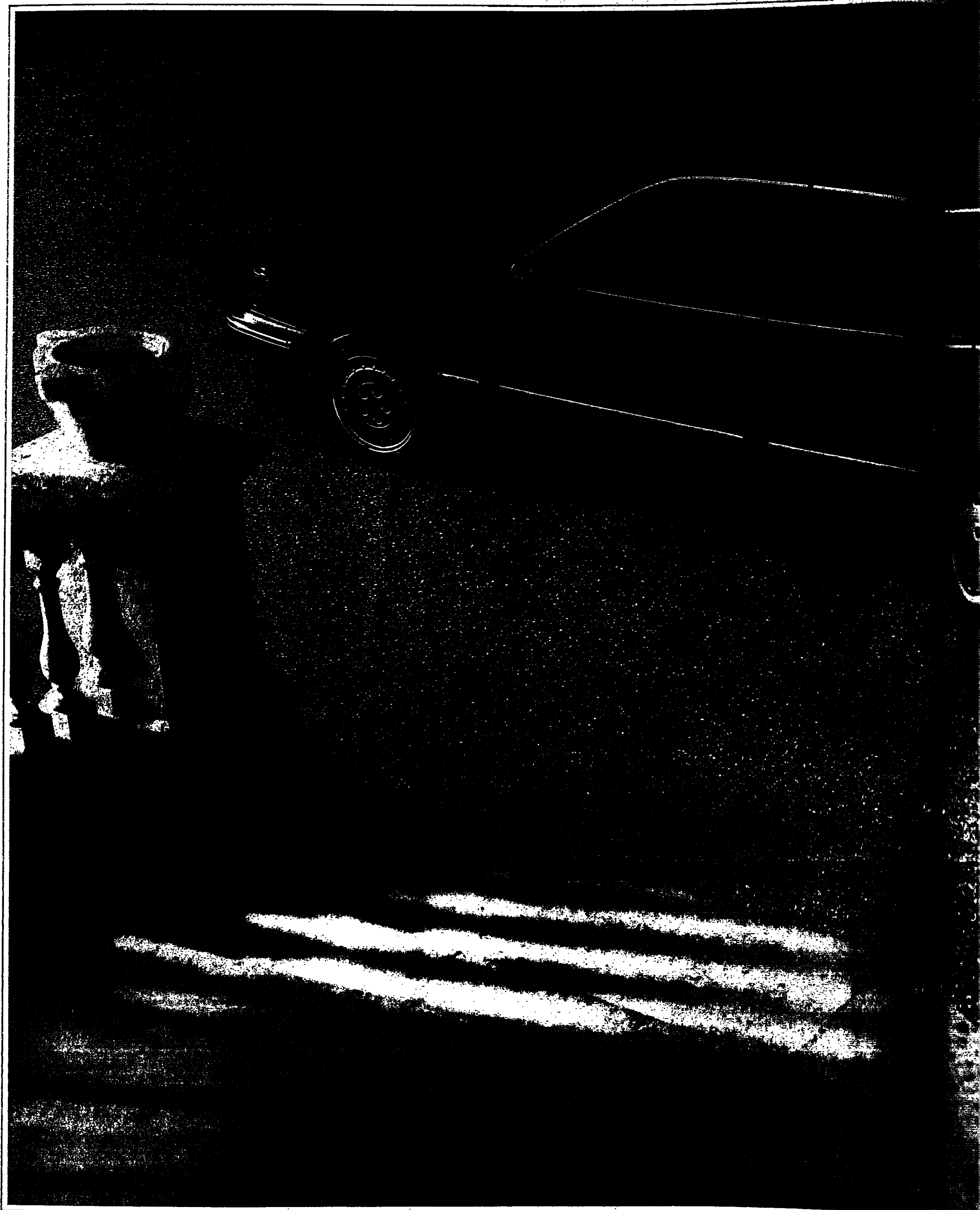
A memory of barely 20 years is necessary to see that the real divide in contemporary architectural thought is not between out-of-fashion modernism and fashionable post-modernism; it is between the overpowering inertia of the built environment we have inherited from the past, and the weakness of the economic force that can be brought behind such projects as the Birmingham Convention Centre, which needs £90 million in EEC grants and £25 million in council borrowing before it can even move from the shiny brochure stage.

This imbalance of forces lies at the very heart of the failure of the construction

industry — the most labour-intensive of all heavy industries — to make any ground during recession that already has 500,000 of its operatives unemployed. In a smaller way it is part of the tragedy of the architectural profession that it has a foot in both camps.

Because its economics are fantastic, the politics of conservation are perpetually concerned with appeal to the emotions, to morality and to images of a better past. The leaders of the movement strive to draw the net tighter and tighter around new construction, making it more and more dependent on what is already there. Conservation is in fact an extreme form of revivalism; preventing what exists from ever being replaced at all.

In the real world of a real growth economy there could no more be an accommodation with the re-routing of roads, the salvation of country houses, the preservation of disused barns, than there was in the years of frenzied construction that followed the Second World War.



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You can see that the Scorpio is meticulously built from the finish of the paint, the beauty of the flush fitting glass and the way everything fits perfectly.

As for equipment, suffice it to say that such features as the air conditioning, the fuel computer and the graphic display which warns you of bulb failures, partly shut doors and icy roads are all standard. And everything that can be power assisted is power assisted - even the back seat adjustment.

While underlying all this luxury is a level of engineering and electronic sophistication that would have been undreamt of not long ago. Notable examples include the new anti-lock brakes, new generation engine management system and a new 4 speed automatic gearbox with an overdrive top gear that makes motorway cruising more relaxed than ever.

The Scorpio is Ford's best. And, such has been their investment in quality, that Ford's best these days is very good indeed.



N A D A S C O R P I O

As Ken Livingstone commits himself to the Kinnock camp, his erstwhile allies see the emergence of a new SDP

How a leadership struggle would damage the Left

KEN LIVINGSTONE

THE MESSAGE of the county elections and recent opinion polls is clear: Labour can win the next general election. The only area of uncertainty is whether Labour will win a majority or simply be the largest party in a hung parliament. Those who think this mere whistling in the dark should consider the likely effect the coming American-led recession will have on the British economy, and the anger there will be at a Tory government which has tied our economic interests so tightly to those of America.

There is no way, in the three years remaining to this Government, that we can go through a major recession and come out of it with enough time for people to forget the monetarist policies responsible — or forgive those who implemented them.

Labour now needs to prepare for government, and to campaign around convincing policies, so that the next election will represent a positive vote for socialism and not a mere victory by default. The next Labour government must not repeat the failures of the 1984 and 1974 governments. For if Labour were to fail for a third time in 80 years, it could not only reduce us to permanent minority status, but also open the way to the fascist Right — as is happening at the moment in France.

I doubt if there has ever been a greater need for a united, confident Left — to win the detailed debates which would establish the policy framework for the reconstruction of our economy and the democratisation of our society.

Yet the Left is more split than at any time in over a decade. If the bitterness and strife continues unabated, the result will inevitably be the marginalisation of the Left — and a dramatic increase in the danger of another failed Labour Government.

A faulty analysis of two struggles has combined to produce this situation. The miners' strike, which did not produce a clear win for either side, has left many believing that traditional class politics cannot mobilise the forces required for victory — even when it has the firm leadership on which the miners could rely. Like the First World War, the miners' strike inflicted massive damage on both sides — but the balance of damage is against the Government. The rest of the strike has removed the Government's room for economic manoeuvre in the short term. As the American-led recession has got under way the Government's ability in the Budget to reflate the economy had to be sacrificed to meet the costs of the strike.

On top of that, mining communities have been radicalised by the most political education any section of the community has had in Britain in living memory. Millions more were drawn into the struggle by the network of support groups established throughout the country. The impact of bringing together the miners with women's groups, black communities and lesbian and gay activists, was to demonstrate in reality the wider definition of the working class that many of us have been campaigning for the last few years. The ability of the miners to sustain their struggle for a year was because the traditional Labour movement was reinforced by precisely those groups that it had ignored in

the past — because of a narrow workerist definition of class as predominantly skilled white male workers.

The major setback of the strike was our inability to mobilise the traditional trade union base in support. In spite of the efforts of Jimmy Knapp, Ron Todd and many others in the leadership of the trade union movement, we could not overcome the years of neglect in which we have allowed mass participation and concepts of solidarity to wither away, and in which, at the same time, the media campaign against trade unionism had often gone unanswered by Labour's leaders.

In contrast to the pride we feel in the miners' strike, there can be no denying that the rapid collapse of so many of the ratecapped councils — and in particular the humiliating self-inflicted defeat at the GLC — has been a major setback. But instead of correctly analysing the reason for our defeat — as our failure to build the strong community alliance that sustained the miners and the tactical disaster of assuming you could get councillors to vote the right way by grossly exaggerating the impact of ratecapping — it has instead served the interests of a few to explain it all away as the betrayal of a handful of careerists.

On April 12, John McDonnell and Ted Knight called from the pages of Labour Herald for a realignment of the Left as the way to "challenge Kinnock's road." While

To characterise Neil Kinnock as another Gaitskill or Wilson is simply wrong

this article stopped short of calling for the removal of Kinnock. Labour Briefing responded (April 27) by convening a meeting of many left-wing groups, to discuss the preparations for "a serious challenge to the party leader and deputy leader as soon as possible."

By last Thursday McDonnell and Knight, writing in Labour Herald, had warned a step towards a leadership challenge by declaring that any chance of winning the present party leadership to socialist policies "is the stuff dreams are made of."

To have parts of the Left rolling around and lashing out like a dying crocodile at such a time is bad news. The splits that have opened up, however, are real ones. For the last decade almost all the Left within the Labour Party has loosely united to achieve internal democratic reforms, the alternative economic strategy, the policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament, and the advances in local government. As one would expect, we have moved the party far down the road to socialism. But there is still far to go, and it is not too late to lose by short-term tactical stupidity much of the ground which has been gained.

Over the last few years it has often been difficult for the orthodox Trotskyist Left to accept the wider definition of the working class that has become the reality in Britain today. Many of them have been privately misogynist whilst paying pub-

lic lip service to women's demands, and have never taken on board the need for a more open and participatory style of leadership.

They cling to the belief that just once, we could get the right leadership — after the decades of betrayal — then the masses will follow. I believe that that insults the intelligence of the millions who have greater contribution to make than simply providing an audience for yet another batch of white male leaders. But there is no doubt that the events of this year have driven a small section of the Labour Left back into their workerist laager.

The rest of the Left must resist the nonsense of a leadership challenge as the cure to our frustrations, and continue the hard slog of winning the struggle for the heart and soul of the next Labour government. A leadership campaign would be just what the Tories and the SDP want: divert attention from the struggle over policy, and turn the party inwards just at the time we need to drive out into the community to build support.

To characterise Neil Kinnock as another Gaitskill or Wilson is simply wrong. To consider his position on nuclear weapons alone, or the stand he has taken on Nicaragua, demonstrates an objective difference.

The next Labour government will face massive economic problems that require radical solutions. The pressures from the trades unions to deliver on rebuilding the economy, and the confidence which will return to workers when the Tories are defeated, will be a massive political force.

The next election will bring an influx of over 120 new MPs who will be overwhelmingly on the Left — new MPs who have seen the failure of past Labour governments and will not want to be part of a repeat performance. No one can be certain that the next Labour government will be better than its predecessors, but there is everything to fight for to ensure that it is.

We need to be working now to win both the Labour Party and the public to support policies that will involve the control of capital as the engine for economic reconstruction, breaking from a Nato defence strategy which endangers all life in Europe, and radical anti-discrimination measures which will challenge racism and sexism. We need to campaign in support of every section of the community in struggle with the Government. When our leadership is wrong we will need to say so, and debate it openly with them.

In doing these things we will move the party further towards socialism, and counterbalance the pressures on Neil Kinnock from present right-wing-dominated Parliamentary Labour Party.

The way forward is to build a democratised mass party which can withstand the pressures which will be mobilised against a radical Labour government. The alternative of collapsing back into the simplistic idea that it all depends on leaders suggests that some on the Labour Left have learnt nothing from the struggles of the last decade.

If they continue to focus all their efforts into an attack on Neil Kinnock they will marginalise themselves, damage the Left, and play right into the hands of the SDP.



Ken Livingstone: parts of the Left lashing out like a dying crocodile



Ted Knight: realignment of the Left following same route as the split by the SDP

Why there is no middle way

Ted Knight,
John
McDonnell,
Matthew
Warburton

RECENT policy statements and well-placed remarks by Labour's leaders have made their political direction increasingly clear.

On unemployment, there has been a coordinated effort to reduce expectations that the next Labour government will bring about any substantial reduction.

On pay, both Ray Hattersley and Michael Meacher have argued for incomes policy.

On trade union rights, John Prescott has backed away from a commitment to repeal the Tory anti-trade union Acts.

On the state, Neil Kinnock has said that miners "properly tried and convicted" should not be awarded an amnesty by a Labour government.

The Labour leadership is systematically attempting to lower the horizons of the Party and the labour movement to reduce expectations about the possibility of radical change during the next Labour government, and to make it clear that it is prepared to accept any abuse of power by the Tory government, however arbitrary, in the name of "law and order."

Labour councillors, fighting against rate-capping, are still waiting for some commitment that the next Labour government will wipe out any surcharge or disqualification resulting from their fight.

At the same time, a rash of articles has appeared, claiming a "realignment of the Left." It is interesting to note that the process of this realignment has followed almost exactly the same route as the split by the SDP from the Labour Party. A few star names, who have either lost their arguments or their credibility on the Left have come together privately, at first over dinner party tables — and then, as it did for the SDP, the Guardian has virtually become a publishing house for their articles and interviews.

Again, like the SDP, it is impossible to discern in this "realignment" any coherent policies, programme or principles. Instead, it is being forged as a personal vehicle for the careers of a ragbag of the defeated and the opportunists of the old Broad Left.

Some attempt has been made to claim for this grouping the right to speak for women and blacks, and others excluded from the traditional concerns of the trade union movement. Such a claim sits uneasily alongside an alliance with a Party leadership, which has stifled the advance of these movements within the Party, the latest examples being its attitude to the formation of Black sections and the election of women on to the National Executive.

The leadership has interpreted Labour's defeat of 1983 as a defeat for radical policies. Kinnock, convinced by Eric Hobsbawm that Labour cannot obtain an overall majority on the basis of a socialist programme, is disorienting the Party on the supposedly safer ground of an "anti-Thatcher alliance."

The public launching by the leadership of its policy for jobs and industry, education and social security, before any discussion by the Party Conference, is an attempt to bounce Labour into a programme devoid of any radical socialist content.

Even with such an anodyne programme, Kinnock's advisers envisage as unlikely

an outright Labour victory at the polls. Thus, with the possibility of a hung Parliament, the prospect of deals with the Alliance and even Tory "wets" will force itself onto the agenda.

When the miners' strike raised the issue of workers' control of the coal industry, and confronted the power of the state, Kinnock saw it as crucial to distance the Party as far from it as he could. The miners' strike illustrated, not the inevitability that industrial action will be defeated, but the fact that in the present crisis trade union struggles cannot be won without a political challenge to the Government.

For the new realignment, it has been interpreted as meaning that industrial action against the Government is doomed. The same conclusion has characterised their response to the struggle in local government, even though, like the miners' strike, this has drawn whole communities into active opposition to Thatcher's Government. This defeatist attitude dovetails with Kinnock's position that there must be no extra-parliamentary challenge to Thatcher for fear of upsetting the middle ground. The conclusion drawn by Labour's own Centre for Policy Studies is that an accommodation with the Party's parliamentary leadership is necessary to ensure that a united Labour Party makes at least a reasonable showing at the next general election.

There may be none of those who believe that there is still some hope of winning the Party leadership to a more radical approach. Such is the stuff of dreams. Already the Party leadership is preparing to announce the form of incomes policy when Labour assumes government. But given the gravity of the crisis, such a policy will have to go further than Wilson's social contract in exacting cooperation from the trade union movement in order to deliver such a policy. Kinnock will need to lean more and more heavily on the right wing of the Party leadership. The logic of his evolution is inescapably to the right.

For this reason we have called for a regrouping of the Left to challenge Kinnock's road. Labour's defeat in 1983 was not a defeat for socialist policies but of the Party's perspective of welfare capitalism. The economic crisis demands not a retreat into the policies of the Wilson-Labrador period, but the development of a new socialist programme. Eliminating unemployment by democratically controlling and planning our economy on the basis of social need rather than the pursuit of profit; Tackling deprivation by redistributing wealth and massively investing in the reconstruction of essential services in the fields of health, education, housing. Seeking peace by ending the war in Northern Ireland, achieving nuclear disarmament and transforming Britain's international role from a neo-colonialist power linked to an aggressive pact, into a non-aligned force for peace and progress in the Third World.

We have offered the Labour Herald as a vehicle around which socialists in the Party can regroup. Our objective is to bring together the Left to mobilise and organise support for the immediate struggles against employers and the Tory government; to develop a programme for the socialist transformation of our society and fight for its adoption by the labour Party to ensure the implementation of this programme while Labour is in office.

Ted Knight is leader of Lambeth Council; Matthew Warburton is the deputy leader; and John McDonnell was the deputy leader of the GLC. All three are editors of Labour Herald, available weekly from 135 Stockwell Road, London SW9, price 25p

THIS WEEK IN POLITICS

House of Commons

Monday: Debate on Audit report into Sunday trading.
Tuesday: Transport Bill.
Wednesday: Transport Bill, completion. Royal Ordnance Factories trading fund (revocation and repeal) order, motion.
Thursday: GLC (general powers) Bill. Debate on Commission for Racial Equality report on immigration control procedures.
Friday: Backbench debates. House in recess until June 3.

House of Lords

Monday: Local Government Bill, committee. Prosecution of Offences Bill, Commons amendments.
Tuesday: Local Government Bill, committee. Motorcycle crash helmets (restriction of liability) Bill, second reading.
Wednesday: Debates on the tourist industry and the Arab-Israeli conflict. Tobacco products (advertising) Bill, second reading.
Thursday: Local Government Bill, committee. Royal as-

sents. House adjourned until June 3.

Select Committees

Monday: Environment—Radioactive waste; Witness: Greenpeace.
Tuesday: Education, science and arts—Achievement in primary schools; Witness: National Association of Governors and Managers of Schools, Professor Galton and Professor Bernbaum, University of Leicester.
Wednesday: Employment—The dismissal of NCB employees; Witnesses: Arthur Scargill, Peter Heathfield, Ian MacGregor and Albert Wheeler.
Foreign affairs—Overseas programme expenditure 1985-86; Witness: BBC External Services.
Trade and Industry—Trade with China; Witness: Foreign Office officials.
Public accounts—ROF Incorporation; Witness: Sir Clive Whitmore.
Transport—Marine Pilotage; Witnesses: UK Pilots Association, Joint Committee of London Sea Pilots.
Treasury and Civil Service—sub-committee—The European monetary system; Witness: Bank of England.

The Huguenots' smooth progress from Rome

FACE TO FAITH

Christopher Driver

PRINCE Charles has been denied his wish to hear the Pope say mass. The Pope in turn has found that with Dutchmen, charisma is not enough. And violence still gets the Catholic vote out for Derry City Council.

All these events of an ordinary month are at once instantly connected and totally unintelligible, unless you remember that Europeans never forget. Occasionally they forgive—though as President Reagan also discovered the other day, it is most unwise to take this for granted. But forget, collectively never. This is why history is a more practical school subject than computer science: without it, well-

meaning individuals are accidents waiting to happen.

The first great teacher I encountered, at the age of nine through 13, was a historian — Chris Jacques, after all this time, thank you — and his best lesson was that the past didn't have to be boring unless you wanted it to be. This now applies with especial force to the history of religion. We have a deep need to find it boring, because most of us are no longer interested in making it. We have come to think that the social changes and changes that empty churches and fill motorways at holiday weekends allow us to leave old Alpha and Omega to the tender mercies of people who care: Khomenei, Paisley, Wojtyla.

But as long as there are people with power in the world who have got the All-Powerless visibly and lethally wrong, we can hardly avoid contemplating where and why and when our own relatively liberal assumptions diverged from theirs. This is why that schoolmaster who knew how to make history more digestible than Woolton pic would surely have

wished to take a party to the Huguenot tercentenary exhibition at the Museum of London (all October 31).

Most British history books treat the Huguenots as a French phenomenon — good people, like the "slaughtered saints" in Milton, who got themselves massacred by the Papists on St Bartholomew's Day, straggled abroad over the ensuing century, and were never heard of again — unlike our own 17th century Puritans who went on and on, until they became Gladstonian Liberals or Methodist trade unionists and were finally massacred by the Militant Tendency instead.

Someone, somewhere, might care to ponder why the Huguenots rate an exhibition to themselves at a national museum while the indigenous "Chapel" element in British society does not. Something to do, no doubt, with the containable subject: a tightly knit group of religiously motivated foreigners who can be celebrated every 100 years after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes which brought them here, and be

forgotten about in between. But also something to do with that saying in the gospel about prophets having no honour in their own country.

But that is by the by, and far from resenting the Huguenot Society's success with the books and exhibition catalogue that this year mark its 300th anniversary, I expect the seed sown to bear fruit sooner or later in the curiosity of publishers, academics, local historians and even the Free Churches themselves, whose run-down self-image is part of the trouble.

French Catholicism dealt its own country a serious blow by killing, dispossessing, enslaving and finally expelling the Calvinist minority. Not only did the persecution help to confirm the Protestantism and ultimately the liberalism of Holland and England. It was also quickly apparent that the 50,000 or so who reached this country constituted an economic and military force to be reckoned with too.

As Robin Gwynn's Huguenot Heritage (Routledge and Kegan Paul £15.95) reminds

us, French soldiers who had negotiated in vain for freedom of worship in their own land, helped Dutch William win the battle of the Boyne in Ireland against their French Catholic countrymen, also fighting on that foreign soil.

"When Field-Marshal Schomberg was struck down, he was rallying Callemotte's Foot after its commander had been mortally wounded by pointing at the dragons and papists on the southern bank of the river and shouting 'there are your persecutors'. Forward, lads, forward!"

But the shadow cast forward by the 1680s is not bounded by church relations. One irony of the time was the Anglican establishment's receptivity towards the refugees. Huguenot (obviously non-episcopal) churches, compared with the grudging repression and contempt that indigenous English Dissenters had to endure for at least a couple of centuries after the 1688 revolution.

To politically-minded Church of England bishops at the time, the refugees

resolutely Calvinist theology and church order was secondary: what counted was their bankable loyalty to the English Crown, which had been assured by the cruelty and bigotry of Louis XIV of France and his ecclesiastical advisers. By this accident of timing, as well as by their resourcefulness, the English Huguenots were given a much better opportunity than Presbyterians and Independents to participate fully in the 18th century enlightenment, and could help to shape it intellectually and artistically.

Not for them, as the Evangelical Revival and the Oxford Movement later came and went, the hot gospel of the Nonconformist pulpit ranters, or the impractical superstitions of the Anglo-Catholic militants. They had been absorbed into British society as post-Puritan liberals, to borrow the title which — Master of Balliol, the priest-turned-philosopher, Anthony had started rockery but ended smoother, than our own.

There is now a real chance for tax reform, but the rich will still get richer



AMERICAN NOTEBOOK

Alex Brummer

IT HAS not been a good spring for President Reagan's new American renaissance. The sun has burned brightly enough, and capitalist fervour, measured by take-over activity, has been lively enough, but the American economic machine has still stalled and spluttered.

Instead of taking the high ground of populist tax cutting and simplification economics, which the President so enjoys, he has fallen into the mire of deficits, dollars and interest rates.

The White House basically acknowledged this last week when Mr Reagan, straining at the leash to go on television and sell his modified tax reform package — regarded as the most important tax changes in the United States since the Second World War — gave Congress until after Memorial Day (May 28) to clear up the budgetary debris.

Although delicate political differences remain between the Republican-controlled Senate and the Democratic House, the markets are clearly beginning to think that the stuff of a budgetary compromise is there. Mr Reagan de facto cleared the way from Lisbon a fortnight ago, when after four years or so of standing tall against the Russians he caved in on defence spending. He may now have to do it again if he wants to get on with economic growth.

The drop in interest rates across the board, including

some bank prime rates, clearly indicate a belief on Wall Street that the break may have come on deficits. And with the banking system still causing flutters, the Federal Reserve, which has been keeping its lending window open to weak financial institutions, has greased the pole by dropping the discount rate half a point to 7.5 per cent. It now believes that Congress will take its giant step towards fiscal responsibility.

The uncertainty over tax reform, although no one in the Administration would want to mention it, has almost certainly contributed to the current economic mud-die. So far, unpublished work done at the Federal Reserve Board suggests that over the short run, the most likely outcome of the talk and prospect of tax reform is a slowdown in personal expenditures. Indeed, this may be reinforcing the recessionary tendencies being forced on the economy by the collapse of export markets and the vibrant competition to domestic industry from imports.

The FED economists note that surveys show that a

sense of uncertainty, nearly always leads to restraint in discretionary spending — a trend currently evident from the dull retail sales figures at a time when real incomes are still rising. However, if and when the tax laws are clarified it is reasonable to expect that Americans will return to their usual spend-thrift ways: unless, of course, some new uncertainty such as further damage to the banking system emerges.

The groundwork for reforming taxes has been meticulously prepared. While the White House has been bawling itself with budget deals and a new trade round, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr James Baker, has taken tax reform one, the purist piece of work produced by Don Regan's Treasury last November, and pummeled it into a politically acceptable shape.

The courtly, politically sophisticated Baker has been quietly building a coalition in Capitol Hill which by all accounts gives tax reform two a real chance. The original package simply offended too many special interests. Like its predecessor, the Baker tax plan envisages a

switch from taxation of individuals to taxation of corporations. But the likelihood is that the doubling of tax exempt allowances — the tax-free income of every individual — will have to be phased in over several years if there is not to be a revenue loss.

The corporate rich, those who live grand life styles off the company, will be hit by the end of all but the most basic of business expense allowances. They will no longer be able to kennel the dog at the taxpayers' expense. On the other hand, Mr Reagan has sweetened the pill for his country club friends by effectively lowering the capital gains tax from 20 per cent to 17.5 per cent, offering continuing reward to entrepreneurship.

In exchange for the improved tax free allowances and the lower brackets, Americans will be forced to give up many of the dozens of allowances they can now claim against income. Among the most significant of these will be state and local taxes which are currently deductible from Federal income tax. Another which will go out of the window is the

current highly generous deduction for mortgages on second, homes, suggesting now would be the time to buy that holiday flat in Florida or farm in New Hampshire. It will be joined by the tax relief on credit card and consumer loan interest, the American distortion of the "never a borrower be" dictum.

Despite a fight by corporate America to retain the hugely generous depreciation provisions which Mr Reagan brought in his first term, they will be scaled right back by the new plan. In a move which should be welcomed by Democrats, if not in the boardrooms, companies will find themselves paying a minimum level of tax.

The one group of companies being singled out for special treatment are oil and gas. This was seen as necessary to bring along such key senators as Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, not to mention the Vice-President, Mr George Bush, who struck his millions in Houston.

Given the President's commitment that the tax simplification package should be revenue neutral, its macro-

economic impact will be hard to fathom. Although at first blush it would seem to substitute a more populist supply-side approach to growth for the idea that more funds in the hands of companies will lead to greater investment.

The work done by the Fed on this suggests that despite all the fairness hype which can be expected from the Treasury, the rich will get richer under the plan especially now the capital gains tax burden has been eased. Among the main beneficiaries will be those receiving interest income which happen to be America's elderly. And since this group buy fewer consumer goods than other sectors of the population, it could mean a cyclical dampening of economic growth.

These unpalatable conclusions will no doubt be well buried when the President makes his television pitch later this month. There is sufficient popular material in cutting business lunches and the concept of simplification to make the package seem appealing. But all the evidence points to it being less progressive as well.

Austin Rover sales leap at centre of strategy

Import controls likely in Labour's plan for BL

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor...

A 50 per cent increase in sales by BL's mass car production subsidiary, Austin Rover, is to form a central element in a new strategy by the Labour Party to regenerate Britain's motor industry.

The new proposals, which are due to be unveiled in 10 days' time, form part of Labour's burgeoning jobs and industry campaign, designed to rebuild the country's manufacturing base.

Labour clearly sees the State-owned car and commercial vehicle maker, BL, as crucial to its future plans for the motor industry.

And its lengthy declaration of support for the industry itself will confirm that the next Labour Government regards the "old" manufacturing in-

dustries like cars as highly as the new and developing high technology industries.

Labour will reinforce that commitment by emphasising the important role which a robust BL will play in the all-round rebuilding of British industry.

Austin Rover could double its current output of 390,000 cars a year, Labour believes. Break-even in mass car production is put about 550,000 cars a year.

A key to Austin Rover's big advance in sales is likely to be a Labour commitment to restrict the imports of foreign-made cars, notably those made by British-based manufacturers. While it is accepted that multi-nationals like Ford and General Motors could not make all their cars sold in the UK without importing from

foreign bases, Labour is anxious to ensure that they export more production from Britain.

More direct import controls or quotas are likely to form a central part of this strategy. Rebuttal to the current UK market share held by foreign manufacturers to the levels seen in countries like France, Germany and Italy would generate additional demand for some 300,000 new UK-made vehicles.

Labour also believes that a huge increase in both production and sales is realistic.

One estimate is that, with BL expanding and production by the multi-nationals more adequately reflecting their UK sales, production of cars in Britain could rise from about 1 million at present to between 1.5 million and 2 million by the end of the decade.

£12.2 bn from sale of council houses

By our Financial Staff

GOVERNMENT sales of council houses have raised more than £12.2 billion in the past six years — well over twice the sum raised by more widely publicised privatisations of the nationalised industries.

Official figures from the Treasury show that the £12.2 billion raised from sales of land and buildings — mostly the £5 billion which the government has picked up selling public corporations like British Telecom into private hands.

The £12.2 billion raised from the sale of council houses and other land sales is about double earlier unofficial estimates and the Treasury figures will shed new light on a largely obscure area of government fundraising.

Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, disclosed the up-to-date figures last week in a written Commons answer.

He said that the sale of council houses has risen dramatically since the Conservatives came to power in 1979.

In their first year of office, the sale of council houses and surplus land raised £859 million. By the next year it had risen 50 per cent to £1.29 billion and by 1981-82 the figure had soared to £2.1 billion.

In 1982-83, the sum rose to a record £2.84 billion before declining slightly to £2.6 billion in 1983-84. Mr Moore estimated that some £2.53 billion was raised in the financial year just ended.

While the privatisations of public corporations like British Telecom, Jaguar, and British Aerospace have captured more attention, the sums involved are considerably smaller.

During the first full year of Conservative power, privatisation of public corporations raised only £370 million, rising to £495 million a year later and to £294 million by 1981-82.

By 1982-83 the figure had declined to £488 million, before climbing to £1.14 billion in 1983-84 and an estimated £2.1 billion in recently ended financial year, 1984-85.

Fed cut puts pressure on dollar

From Michael White in Washington

The US dollar faces a potentially rough week in the foreign exchange markets following Friday night's decision by the Federal Reserve Board to bolster the faltering domestic economy with a half per cent cut in the discount rate, to its lowest level in almost seven years.

The move from 8 to 7 1/2 per cent in the rate which governs the Fed's own lending to financial institutions, triggered a lowering of prime rate from 10 1/2 to 10 per cent by Citibank and Chase Manhattan.

With the Federal Open Market Committee meeting in Washington tomorrow the expectation is growing that a slight relaxation in the Fed's monetary stance will follow.

Some observers, including those in the White House, had expected the Fed not to show its hand until Congress had taken hard decisions on the \$200 billion budget deficit.

The prospect of lower interest rates, clearly given a symbolic shove by Friday night's move, should please the Stock Exchange and the bond market in anticipation of increased corporate profitability. But as European markets assess the

implications, particularly the continued drop in prime rates, it could mean a further fall in the dollar, which has already dropped about 10 per cent in recent weeks.

American industries, which have thrown up increasingly dispiriting growth figures in recent months as imports continue to be sucked in by the high dollar, may take comfort from a gentle fall.

Analysts are divided as to the extent to which the Reagan recovery is faltering after a first quarter growth of only 1.3 per cent. Even a sharp fall in the dollar will not stem the momentum of im-

ports immediately.

The chief underlying anxiety, however, is that the Fed must steer a course between renewed recession and unleashing a higher level of inflation.

With unemployment stubbornly stuck at 7.2 per cent since January and the only new jobs coming in the service sector (less vulnerable to imports), there are some signs, including the United Airlines strike which began last week, that the downward pressure on wage levels is over. The view has recently gained ground that the US economy is in for "a hard landing" whatever happens.

SE may opt for Reuter system

By our Business Staff

Reuter, the financial information service, is to launch an independent electronic share trading system in London in two months, which could ultimately prove a direct competitor to the Stock Exchange's own proposed system.

The initial Reuter service, Instinet, will provide information only on US equities and American Depository Receipts, but a spokesman confirmed yesterday that it could be ex-

panded to cover other international equities, depending on whether agreements could be reached with overseas stock exchanges.

In London, there are signs that pressure is mounting for the domestic Stock Exchange to utilise the Reuter Instinet, rather than building its own, expensive in-house system.

The Stock Exchange's annual report, due to be published this week, is expected to show

that the previous year's profit of £52.2 million has ebbed away to leave a mere £1.2 million, a break-even position for the 12 months to March. At the same time, it is likely to show that the cost of establishing an electronic share dealing and quotations system will be as high as £20 million and, perhaps, which member firms will have to bear.

Partly because of the cost factor, the Stock Exchange has now opened negotiations with Reuter on the possibility of adopting Instinet in place of an in-house system, and a number of leading members of the Stock Exchange Council are believed to favour this move.

A Reuter spokesman yesterday said that the Stock Exchange was aware of the move to introduce Instinet in July, and that talks between the two camps were continuing on an apparently positive basis.

Reuter has been awarded the world-wide marketing rights outside North America to Instinet, although it may also gain the US marketing rights at some stage.

If the Stock Exchange fails to come to an agreement with Reuter, there is nothing which could prevent Instinet from adding quotations for UK company shares to its existing US portfolio. Stock Exchange member firms, however, would be restrained from using the service for the present.

National Savings steady despite societies' attack

By Margaret Dibben, Money Editor

National Savings inflow during April remained steady despite the concerted attack by building societies for savers' money. The total net contribution to government funding, including accrued interest, was just over £290 million, a little lower than the March figure.

The interest rate paid on the investment account increased on April 11 by 0.5 per cent to 12.75 per cent and this helped improve gross takings to £134.8 million. The higher rates paid on the deposit bonds and in a come bonds took effect only a week ago, so the degree to which these attract money will

start to show through next month.

The outflow on index-linked certificates has again slowed down, perhaps encouraged by the upturn in inflation, and just £18.5 million was lost in April. The latest inflation figure of nearly 7 per cent will be further encouragement to stay in index-linked certificates.

The 30th issue National Savings certificate clocked up the largest net contribution with £130.3 million followed by income bonds which added £110.4 million. The National Savings ordinary account, paying a miserly 3 per cent on balances below £500 or any deposits invested in 1985 saw a net outflow of £2.4 million.

Belgian group to get control of Ansbacher

By Robin Stoddart

States Acquisition, Laidlaw, Adams & Peck, became an intolerable drain and the purchase was reversed at a total cost of almost £13 million. Groupe Pargès/Bruxelles Lambert, Mr Frère's Swiss and Belgian holdings, agreed to provide \$15 million on short-term loan and subscribe for another rights issue taking their stake above 50 per cent. Additional losses, notably in metal broking, have also been used under the new management. The domestic banking operations, headed by Lord Spens, are profitable.

Apart from the Belgian link, the German metals group within the Lüssener commodity trading empire, is a large shareholder.

Only months after it was acquired last June, the United

ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 17th May 1985, and has issued to the Bank, additional amounts as indicated of each of the Stocks listed below:

£100 million 2% INDEX-LINKED TREASURY STOCK, 1990
£150 million 2 1/2% INDEX-LINKED TREASURY STOCK, 2001
£150 million 2 3/4% INDEX-LINKED TREASURY STOCK, 2011

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 17th May 1985 as certified by the Government Broker.

In each case, the amount issued on 17th May 1985 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects pari passu with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of its prospectus, save as to the particulars therein which related solely to the initial sale of the Stock. Copies of the prospectuses for 2 per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 1990 and 2 1/2 per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 2001, dated 29th December 1983 and 20th August 1982 respectively, and of the prospectus for 2 3/4 per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 2011, dated 22nd January 1982, its amended 9th March 1982, may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List.

The Stocks are repayable, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below (provided no is made in the prospectuses for stockholders to be offered the right of early redemption under certain circumstances):

Stock	Redemption date	Interest payment dates
2 per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 1990	25th January 1990	25th July
2 1/2 per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 2001	24th September 2001	24th March
2 3/4 per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 2011	23rd August 2011	23rd September
2 per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 1990	23rd August 2011	23rd February
2 1/2 per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 2001	23rd August 2011	23rd August

Both the principal of and the interest on the Stocks are indexed to the General Index of Retail Prices. The Index figure relevant to any month is that published seven months previously and relating to the month before the month of publication. The index figure relevant to the month of issue of 2 per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock is that relating to May 1982 (333.9); the equivalent index figure for 2 1/2 per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 2001 and 2 3/4 per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 2011 are 394.1 and 394.1 respectively. These index figures will be used for the purposes of calculating payments of principal and interest due in respect of the relevant further tranches of stock.

The relevant Index figures for the half-yearly interest payments on the Stocks are as follows:

	Relevant Index figure	Relating to
Interest payable Published in		
January	June of the previous year	May
July	December of the previous year	November
March	August of the previous year	July
September	February of the same year	January
February	July of the previous year	June
August	January of the same year	December

Each further tranche of stock issued on 17th May 1985 will rank for a full six months' interest on the next interest payment date applicable to the relevant Stock.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
17th May 1985

Copper price to rise this year

COMMODITIES

Robin Stainer

Higher prices for several base metals, but especially copper, are likely later this year, according to the latest forecasts. The optimism is based on growing evidence that production of most in 1985 will fall short of demand, which is expected to rise again generally for the second year running, although not as sharply as in 1984.

Supply of copper have tightened considerably, helped by more cutbacks recently by US producers, but prices have yet to rise significantly. But a sustained advance could be imminent. Amalgamated Metal Trading (AMT) said last week in its latest survey, partly because of supply and demand factors, and partly expectations that previous price patterns will be followed.

Demand for copper has exceeded supply from new production since early last year. World stocks in 1984 were much reduced — probably by 400,000 tonnes or more — from the high level during the recession. According to AMT's figures, there was a further drawdown of 150,000 in the first quarter of this year.

Stocks held in London Metal Exchange warehouses earlier

this month dropped to their lowest for 11 years — the main reason for the strength of the sterling price, despite the pound's advance over the past few months and only a relatively small improvement in dollar quotations.

Past experience, say some analysts, may help to explain why copper prices have remained low despite the steady reduction of stocks. AMT said that after the troughs in the past two economic cycles — in 1970 and 1975 — it took the copper price about three years to start a sustained rise. With the bottom of the present cycle touched in August, 1982, an increase should therefore be about to begin.

The prospect of a slow-down in the US growth rate and fears that a recession could develop next year — two factors that have undoubtedly inhibited price rises for many industrial commodities, not just copper — are not inconsistent with high copper prices. AMT argues in 1979-80, US industrial production declined simultaneously with a fall in the price of the metal still rose.

If copper prices do take off, AMT forecasts that they could do better than in 1979-80 and even exceed the record of £1,400 achieved 11 years ago. More cautious analysts, however, point out that that peak coincided with an industrial boom, which is not going to be repeated this year.

Brixton Estate

International investors in commercial property

Extract from the Statement by the Chairman, Harry Axton

The Group continued its active programme of acquisition and development in the United Kingdom, Australia, Belgium, Germany and the USA.

Net rental income showed a substantial increase (18%) over 1983, due to a satisfactory level of reversions, coupled with a successful programme of new lettings. Over 500,000 sq ft of new space was taken up world-wide, much of this being leased to companies in the high technology industry. One of the current trends in the property market is the development of buildings for this type of user and it is interesting to note that Brixton has within its UK portfolio well over one million square feet of modern space leased to 'high-tech' occupiers. All of this is located (as is the bulk of the UK portfolio) in the western half of the Home Counties and the Company will, as a result, benefit substantially from the completion of the M25 in 1986.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1984

- 18% Increase in net rental income to £17,468,000.
- 13% increase in profit after tax to £6,326,000.
- Proposed final dividend of 3.05p per ordinary share making an increase of 12% for the year.
- Value of investment properties — £252 million.
- Net assets — £144 million.

The Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held in London on 11th June, 1985.

If you would like a copy of the Annual Report and Accounts 1984, complete this coupon and send it to The Secretary, Brixton Estate plc, 22-24 By Place, London EC4N 6TG.

Name _____

Address _____

Virtuoso happy to play second fiddle

Margareta Pagano meets Martin Jacomb of Kleinwort Benson

BUSINESS PEOPLE

MARTIN JACOMB is the man who twice turned down what may be considered the crown jewel of City jobs — the chairmanship of the embryonic Securities and Investment Board.

He was the authorities' first candidate, and it is a measure of his stature that the requests to be superman came from both ends of town — the Bank of England and Whitehall.

By all accounts he is highly qualified to take on the post which demands an exceptional blend of supervisory, and practitioner-based skills.

As vice-chairman of Kleinwort Benson, one of the City's most formidable merchant banking operations, he masterminded the British Telecom flotation and takes a keen interest in spreading share ownership to the general public.

On the broader supervisory front he has been closely involved in general market principles and regulation during stints as deputy chairman of the Council for the Securities Industry body and the Takeover Panel, the watchdog for the sharper end of the City's bid and takeover antics. He also chaired the influential City capital markets committee.

His reasons for declining what may prove to be the

most exacting but crucial task in the City for decades differ subtly from those given by the authorities.

To Jacomb, the job was one for a regulator — in the Lord Shawcross mould — whereas he believes his talents are simply best practised in business. There was undoubtedly his strong sense of commitment to staying with Kleinwort's foray into the big-time global securities and gilts business, via its link with brokers Grieson Grant, of which he is one of the principal architects.

But the powers that be were also left with the vague impression that Jacomb modestly felt he was not quite up to the job. There is also the view, though not realistic, that the SIB chair is going to be one of the hottest seats around — it is certainly not going to be half as much fun as helping to run one of the more powerful financial institutions.

So it is odd, perhaps, that he was persuaded nonetheless to accept the part-time deputy chair to Sir Kenneth Berrill, SIB's new chairman. While this will leave Jacomb with just enough time to run the affairs of state at Kleinwort it will involve him in a great deal of hard ground work.

With just over a year to go before the SIB has to be in place to meet the government's legislation on investor protection, the two men have to decide SIB's administrative format, the levy system, and a host of other problems. Work has already started on

appointing other members to the board.

"We have already met on several occasions and a lot of work has been covered. I eventually decided to accept the deputy position because it will be a stimulating and challenging job, but which I believe I can give the right amount of time to," he says. "But I admit that I don't underestimate the work there is to do."

It may actually be that he can bring even greater strengths to the second fiddle position. Jacomb is widely attributed as having one of the sharpest, logical minds in the City with a particularly fine intellectual grasp of financial markets and their structure. Close colleagues stress the way he constantly impresses when there is a problem to be solved. He goes straight for the key, they say, and inevitably comes up with a clear solution.

A close friend of Nigel Lawson, he moves as much in political and intellectual circles as the City. Many of these contacts have been of great use to Kleinwort where Jacomb is responsible for the bank's external relations and overall strategy, as well as overseeing the corporate finance side.

It has been said that Jacomb was side-stepped when Michael Hawkes was appointed chairman. But the way the bank is closely run by the three-man team — Lord Limerick is the co vice-chairman — appears to militate this.

In many ways his reputation precedes him. After several years on the various City bodies he has become widely admired and respected. But he was only brought into the main firing line of the City revolution last summer when asked by the Bank of England to chair the practitioner based committee of 10 wise men — the decemvirate as it is fondly known in the bank's court. He was asked to collect and draw up the views on how best investor protection could be achieved within the government's aid of a self-regulatory system with statutory backing — and report back to the Governor.

Jacomb's brief spell as chairman or chief decemvir, described as brilliant, clearly so impressed the bank he immediately became its first choice to chair SIB.

At first meeting Jacomb, who is in his fifties, gives the impression that he would be more at home in an Oxford common room than the Kleinwort combine. He has a quiet, donnish manner and a gentle, dignified appearance. Both are deceptive.

He has that knack of appearing the paragon of reasonableness, always giving the balanced pros and cons in any debate or bargaining. Only as the arguments unfold does it become clear that underneath the calm exterior are views of steel.

Indeed, many a client will have walked away from a Jacomb Business meeting with the confident air of one

having pulled off a skilful coup. But it is far more likely that Jacomb will have planned the germ at the start of discussions.

Colleagues from both sides of the table say he nearly always gets his own way with what appears the minimum of effort. His technique also intrigues some who wonder if it is all part of a grand game-plan. A simpler explanation may lie in his training as a barrister in the Chancery courts before he was invited, nearly 20 years ago, to Kleinwort by the chairman, Cyril Kleinwort.

Even more at odds with this scholarly mantle is that he is reputed to have one of the best noses around for hunting out new business. This talent is probably lost on City outsiders but is assiduously recorded by the bank's accounts ledgers. It is said he has brought more new business than anybody else in the bank.

Ideas about how SIB should emerge — and more crucially how it is going to be paid for — are kept closely guarded. But he is insistent that it can be made to work for the benefit of City practitioners and investors alike, in spite of all criticism that the real answer to London's regulatory problems is a standing commission.

"The market is best regulated by its own government. It must be run in the same way that market traders in Petticoat Lane try to ensure there are as few pickpockets around as possible. It is just



Martin Jacomb (second from right); architect of Telecom's flotation

not good for business," he says. Compliance officers in individual firms and regular by SIB staff will be just some of the ways.

He says one of the highlights of his career was the British Telecom issue which went beyond the bank's wildest dreams. He takes the rather unorthodox view that the real failure in Britain to encourage small investors to

risk their savings on the exchange has been the lack of highly paid, high quality "cold-call" type salesmen.

"There has been no money in selling shares to individuals. Obviously one would have to keep tight control over any potential cowboys, but this could be an effective means of spreading share ownership to a wider public. He admits that certain fiscal disincentives, such as stamp

duty, would have to go before any meaningful changes would occur.

Perhaps Grieson Grant, with its relatively strong private client lists, will be the first to tread where the clearing banks so obviously fear to go in search of a retail investor? It is this sort of imaginative thinking, which Jacomb can bring to running the SIB, which will make him the man to watch.

A B.A.T Industries Report

An abridged version of comments made by Patrick Sheehy, Chairman of B.A.T Industries, at the Annual General Meeting on Thursday 16th May, 1985.

Protection jeopardises real growth and investment — it does not save jobs

The debate about a new round of world trade talks is now at a critical stage after the confusing signals from the Bonn Summit. It will not be easy to find agreement to go ahead, in the face of competing demands for protection and special treatment.

I realise protection has its attractions. But an alarming account of its dangers has recently been published by the OECD. Their study shows that it yields few benefits, but adds to costs. It jeopardises real growth. It distorts trade and does not save jobs. It depresses investment and business confidence and endangers the development of world markets. I would add that restrictions on competition stifle innovation and feed inefficiency.

This is an unpalatable message for some. But the key is to recognise that a freer and fairer world trading system, in both goods and services, is to everyone's advantage. In the complex world of international trade, this is not always easy to see and I would like to give one example, drawn from our own Company's experience.

The industrialised and the developing nations are interdependent. The developing world can offer tremendous growth potential, not only for export markets, but also for opportunities to invest and manufacture in those markets.

Whenever possible, this Company likes to be closely identified with its markets. Obviously we expect and need to receive the dividends which our investments earn. On the other hand, our investment takes with it advantages for the developing countries.

This is certainly the case with Brazil, for example, where we invest heavily and contribute to export earnings in tobacco, woodpulp and fruit juice. In 1984 our net contribution to their balance of payments was some US \$260 million even after allowing for imports and dividend remittances.

The developing countries need open markets in which to sell their exports. By doing so they stimulate their domestic economies and earn valuable foreign currency which can be used for acquiring goods and services from the industrial economies or for servicing their foreign debts.

It would be a tragedy if we, in the developed world, closed our markets to them. A tragedy for them and for us, because there is good business to be done there and it is in our interest, as well as theirs, that they make their debt repayments.

A multinational company such as ours, has experience in trading throughout the world and we must be convincing advocates for the liberalisation of world trade. The GATT system is complex, time consuming and one of compromises, but the stakes are high. We must challenge those who plead for special cases to reveal the real costs of protection — the costs to customers, to real economic growth, and finally, to the creation of new jobs.

We must never forget that we all share in the advantages that flow from freer trade. If we close our eyes to the facts in front of us, and take the short-term options, the scourge of international impoverishment and unemployment will be here to stay.

After ale, now a campaign for real milk



CONSUMER COLUMN

Rosemary Collins

IN LESS than six months' time it will become illegal for shops, schools, hotels and restaurants to sell untreated milk. Supplies will be obtainable only directly from the farm where they are produced.

Admittedly, sales of untreated milk are very small. It is a minority taste accounting for less than 5 per cent of all milk sales. The exact statistic is contained somewhere within the 496 million litres of milk which were not heat treated during 1984, but which were sold for compounding into coloured drinks or otherwise processed in liquid form, as well as sold to the public in the green-top, untreated milk bottle.

But the fans of untreated milk are vociferous in their dislike of the government's firm intention to implement a ban on its secondary distribution. Every recent government has had similar intentions. The last Labour Government wanted to ban all sales of green top milk, even those at the farm gate.

This Government declared its desire to bring in the ban now proposed, in March 1980. The intervening years have been taken up with countering the protests of the green top bottle producers and salesmen.

"Just at the time when public awareness of the real benefits of untreated and unprocessed foods is increasing and the demand for production is in turn being stimulated, we are simultaneously faced with an attempt to curtail the public's right to obtain such foods," says the Soil Association, supporters of organic cultivation, health foods and conservation of the countryside.

"We believe that progress lies not in the banning of raw milk and in thereby deterring all milk supplies, but in adopting the highest standards of dairy hygiene and the latest, safest equipment to monitor quality," they argue.

"If such a tactic was implemented, the dairy industry of this country could only earn the respect of the consumer and discerning producer alike, but to take the repressive steps presently envisaged can only achieve the opposite effect, and will add one more example to the steadily growing list of cases in which public freedom of choice is being undermined," says Sir Julian Rose, on behalf of the Campaign to Save Real Milk.

The ban is to be implemented on health grounds, largely at the insistence of the Department of Health. Cases of salmonella infection which may have been attributable to green top milk rose in the early 70s, but levelled off and then declined towards 1980, says the Ministry of Agriculture, which is implementing the ban.

Dr B. M. Pickard, of the department of animal physiology and nutrition at Leeds University, is an expert opponent of the ban. He argues that there is a case for expanding sales of untreated milk, not reducing them.

"Maybe untreated milk, like real ale, could see a revival as people come to recognise its value," he says.

Dr Pickard claims that untreated milk is actually more nutritious than pasteurised milk. There have been animal experiments showing that pasteurisation can have harmful effects on the health-giving properties of milk. Studies of rats over several generations have shown that their haemoglobin counts were higher in the untreated milk fed group than in the pasteurised fed group.

"These early experiments were two unsophisticated to withstand modern statistical analysis but this does not deny their historical value," Dr Pickard says. "And there have been more recent and precise experiments which have compared untreated with heat-treated milk."

According to Dr Pickard these have shown that there is some loss of vitamins during pasteurisation, and a denaturing of the whey proteins which milk naturally contains. The degree of denaturing depends on the heat treatment given. Dr Pickard says that it is a 10 per cent loss during pasteurisation, and a 70 per cent loss during ultra heat treatment.

Once milk has been pasteurised or otherwise heat-treated, its ability to restrict bacterial growth is lost or severely curtailed, so that any contamination from filling machines, from the air, or entering the bottle cap, will grow more rapidly than it would in untreated milk, the Pickard case continues. A recent report from the National Institute for Research in Dairying showed that 146 out of 158 tested samples of pasteurised milk from 50 dairies were contaminated with bacteria from one or other of these sources "so that although conditions of hygiene in many of the larger dairies are fortunately extremely good, post-pasteurisation contamination remains a problem," he says.

According to the official statistics, salmonella infections were relatively uncommon in Britain in the 1930s, when unpasteurised milk was more widely consumed than it is now.

Whether the post-war increase in recorded cases is blamed upon a wide range of food, is because of improved reporting facilities, greater public awareness, or poorer food hygiene remains a matter for debate. Contamination of food is not always the fault of the producer, but can result from mishandling in the home.

"It is nonsensical to hope for a situation in which our food is sterile," argues Dr Pickard. "It makes more sense to opt for the institution of a reasonable degree of hygiene combined with the promotion of vigorous good health and the associated resistance to disease which comes from eating natural, wholesome foods which have not been unnecessarily processed."

The Ministry of Agriculture, implementing a ban which was the brainchild of another Whitehall department, prefers not to enter the debate. "Our aim is to achieve a reasonable balance between the various considerations," a spokesman says. "It will be harder, in other words, to exercise consumer choice in buying milk, but anyone prepared to drink to a farm which sells direct to the public will still beat the ban."



B.A.T INDUSTRIES

Copies of the full speech are available from the Company Secretary, B.A.T Industries p.l.c., WINDSOR HOUSE, 50 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON SW1H 0NL.

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A healthy car industry, growing demand and optimism about exports could be sensed at Barcelona. Roy Harry reports from the show

And it remains a show of

For the emerging Seat company, on the occasion of the world premiere of the Magna saloon which roughly bears the same relationship to the Fiat-based Ronda as the Fiat Regata has here to the Strada. And it surely cannot be mere window dressing that prompted Ford into delaying until last week the first public presentation of the Scorpio / Granada. The car was easily have shown at Geneva in March. "Let's call it Fiesta," said a top Ford executive years ago: GM have the Corsa

Yet, faced with the same legislation, BMW sold 4,163 cars. Volvo 1,795 and Alfa Romeo 1,683. "Sure, it is a hard market but you just have to accept that and go out and sell," said a representative of one of the main manufacturers.

All this will change with Spain's entry to the Community — but only gradually, seven years in fact, for the nation has been given until 1993 to bring its car import tariffs in line with the rest of the EEC. At present, imported cars take about 10 per cent of total sales,

verdict: "...but parking nose to the kerb, what a disaster."
And I found one big surprise: the world premiere of the Seat Malaga brought much publicity which was only to be expected. I was assured that I would clearly see the popular car of the show. Cheering then to find so many favourable comments about the Rover 216 SE. It might well be nothing more than a Honda under the skin but I heard a great deal of admiration for the car — and not merely because it costs in Spain no more than the elderly

HADEN . . . lacks match practice

considerably younger than Haden, who now acknowledges the age of 34. Pierce will be winning his first cap, as will the new scrum half, David Kirk, who will be at Oxford University in October as a Rhodes scholar.

Apart from the absence of Haden, the All Black pack will be that which humiliated the Lions in 1983. Andy Dalton, the hooker, retains the captaincy, which suggests he will lead the All Blacks

was unaltered. Another, after Hesford Hall had peeled round the foot of a lime-out in the style perfected for Gloucester by John Watkins.

One of the England triers came somewhat fortuitously when one of North Auckland's many threequarter attacks broke down. Salmon boosted the ball down field and Johnson's determination in his first game in an England jersey, dived on to it for the try. The last England trier came on one of the

freedom after years of operating under the old restrictions. He said this was a matter England would be working on particularly hard during the practices between now and their important match against the formidable Auckland side at Eden Park next Saturday.

It was also worrying that England could not dominate in the scrums against a pack of little reputation.

England's line-out play was much more encouraging. Dooley made some impressive

approached him afterwards and asked him he would like to see him playing for North Auckland one day. "What sort of job would you want?" asked the man. "I'm a policeman," said Dooley. "Oh well," said the man, "reckon we could do with a few more like you right now."

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ANTIDOTE TO TOP-SPIN: Yannick Noah, Picture by T. Hindley

David Irvine in Rome

Crowd-pleasing Noah takes title

TENNIS

So often clay-court matches are decided on top-spin. Yannick Noah's Italian Open final was a glorious exception to that 10-year rule. Yannick Noah and Miloslav Mečíř treated another full house at Rome's Foro Italico to some of the most imaginative and adventurous tennis seen there for years.

In the end, it was the Frenchman who emerged triumphant to take the title 6-3, 6-4, 7-6.

Two years ago Noah had shown by winning in Genoa that there was an effective antidote to the mechanical methods inspired by Björn Borg: he had no one to take his place.

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ATHLETICS

John Rodda

Coe hits top pace

Sebastian Coe, setting out on a low-key season, retained one of his outstanding runs at 800 metres and has staggered the athletic world.

In what were virtually his first competitive strides on a track this summer, he retained the Middlesex 800 metres title at Eton on Saturday in 1min 44sec—the fastest time achieved in Britain since he set the 100m record of 1:43.97 in 1978.

For a multitude of reasons it is a supreme performance—wondering when one examines the man's life since he stepped off the podium after retaining his Olympic 1500 metres title last summer.

"This run really does show that he is the greatest 800 metres runner the world has ever seen," Frank Dick, the UK director of coaching, who is cautious about giving bouquets, said.

Coe's low key season is designed more to dabble at longer distances, including the 3,000 and 5,000 metres. His training has been geared to the strengthening work needed for these distances, and he has tackled a programme of road races of three and four miles this spring, not all of which have gone satisfactorily.

"I was surprised," Coe told me yesterday, having had 24 hours to digest the performance. "I did not expect to have quite the leg speed because in my training I'm only just top of the long repetition."

In fact I did not put the race together all that well. I ran the first 200 metres in 24 seconds, thought it was a bit too quick, so I slowed down."

He ran the halfway mark in 51.3 seconds, "I speeded up on the third 200 metres again but it didn't really hurt until the last 60 metres," he said.

All that added up to the fastest 800 metres of the year. "It is quite incredible," Dick said. "Coe is like any other runner in that it is extremely difficult to pull yourself up after the sort of achievement he managed in Los Angeles. He goes through the mental harp."

She then went for the General Accident 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket and in spite of the fast ground, which did not suit her, she ran a good race to finish seventh, about five 2,000 Guineas winner, El Gran Senor.

On Saturday, ridden by an ambitious campaigner for C-

Now Society looks O'Brien's Derby colt

RACING

Richard Baerlein

Vincent O'Brien has always regarded Leading Counsel as a late developer, a St Leger type if you like, and he warned after he had won the Dalham Chase Vase with Law Society that he was far from confident of getting Leading Counsel, his chief Derby hope, ready in time.

This warning proved well founded after Leading Counsel, starting a short priced favourite for the Airline/Coolmore Irish 2,000 Guineas at the Curragh on Saturday, trailed in a pedestrian sixth over 10 lengths behind the winner, Triptych.

Trained by O'Brien's 28-year-old son David, who already has English, Irish and French Derbies to his credit, Triptych is the first filly to win this Irish classic since 1962, a last season by David Smaga, for whom she won the top two-year-old fillies' race, the Prix Marcel Bousseau, in Fluen.

She was sent to David O'Brien last December by Alan Clure, who now runs her in partnership with his trainer.

As a result of that French victory she was rated the top European two-year-old filly, only 2 lb behind the top colt, Kale Dancer. Many Irishmen could not understand by she was given preference over their own filly, Park Appeal, the four-length winner of the Chelvey Park Stakes. Perhaps

The ground was very heavy when she won the Prix Marcel Bousseau and was soft again when she won the North Ridge Farm 1,000 Guineas Trial on her seasonal debut, giving 5 lb and a three quarters length beating to Burning Issues.

She then went for the General Accident 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket and in spite of the fast ground, which did not suit her, she ran a good race to finish seventh, about five 2,000 Guineas winner, El Gran Senor.

On Saturday, ridden by an ambitious campaigner for C-

Christy Roche Triptych ran out an easy two and a half lengths winner from Celestial Bounty, who, like Leading Counsel and Conformist, carried the colours of the absent Robert Sangster. He had slipped a disc and was in great pain at his Isle of Man home.

Two and a half lengths back in third came Sun Valley, with Mac's Reef doing best of the English runners and collecting over £5,000 for fourth prize.

After the race David O'Brien said he did not wholly subscribe to the ground being the cause of her defeat at Newmarket. Yet she comes from a family of confirmed heavy ground performers.

Her sire, Riverman, had the remarkable record before he went to Kentucky of siring the French 2,000 Guineas winner Irish River, their 1,000 Guineas winner River Lady, the French Derby winner Policeman and two Arc winners—Detroit and Gold River—all of whom liked heavy ground.

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ledial Bounty before he finished second on Saturday, but as the horse was being led away he was kicked on the head by the English colt Kalim in one of the rather narrow passages in the saddling area, breaking bones above his nostril. This will put him out of action for some time.

Weld expressed complete satisfaction with the way his Derby colt Theatrical is progressing, though Lester Piggott, has turned down the ride in favour of Bain. Theatrical has won both his trials in great style, is a firm 10-1 chance and has all the right breeding.

The Irish Guineas result caused the Derby favourite, Slip Anchor, to harden to 7-2, while Law Society took Leading Counsel's place at 8-1 with Hills. He is only 6-1 with Ladbrokes who laid some big bets on Saturday evening.

Staged is firm at 51 despite his rather temperamental display in a workout at Newbury. As I have said before, there will be plenty of time to back Shaded after he arrives at the Derby starting point.

Paul Mellon, whose Gold And Ivory won Saturday's top prize at Newbury, also landed a major race, the Curragh when his four-year-old colt, Elegant Air, ridden by Lester Piggott, easily beat Vincent O'Brien's odds-on Montclair for the Tattersalls Rogers Gold Cup. Rather disappointing last season Ian Balding's good looking son of Shirley Heights has already won over £80,000 in his last two races.

Daniel Wilkstein had a great day at Longchamp yesterday when Metal Precieux, a son of the English sire High Line, beat the French 2,000 Guineas winner No Pass No Sale two lengths in the Prix Lupin, the top French Derby trial, worth £66,000.

It was the fourth victory in succession for Metal Precieux, who will run next in the French Derby, while No Pass No Sale will probably come over for the Epsom Derby.

Claude Monet, who was well backed for last year's English Derby, completed a double for Wildenstein and his trainer, Paul Biancone, by winning the Prix d'Argentan.

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WOLVERHAMPTON

2 15 SHELBOUR (nap) 3 45 Pochard
2 45 Marchamley 4 15 Watch Tower
3 15 Flying Scotsman 4 45 Fun Galore

DRAW: HIGH numbers best over 5

— DENOTES BLINDERS. GOING: Good

2 15-PENKIDGE MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O & 3; £557 (17 runners)

1 (3) AMBER GLOWN (S. Thomas) W. Wharton 9-0 R. Fox
2 (1) ANDRAAL (H. Al-Maklumi) W. Wharton 9-0 A. Harvey
3 (1) CHERRY HILL (D. Ancl) D. Ancl 9-0 P. M. Sully
4 (1) DEAR (P. McInnes) R. Hills 9-0 S. Hill
5 (1) FESP (D. Ancl) D. Ancl 9-0 P. M. Sully
6 (1) JERRY'S CHOICE (M. F. Allen) W. Jarvis 9-0 S. Hill
7 (1) LASSER (H. Al-Maklumi) P. Wharton 9-0 P. M. Sully
8 (1) MEDICAL GOLD (S. Thomas) W. Wharton 9-0 A. Harvey
9 (1) NY GAVOCATE (C. Brown) A. Harvey 9-0 S. Hill
10 (1) PENKIDGE (R. Hills) R. Hills 9-0 S. Hill
11 (1) PITCHER (D. Ancl) D. Ancl 9-0 P. M. Sully
12 (1) SHELBOUR (H. Al-Maklumi) W. Wharton 9-0 A. Harvey
13 (1) THE STRAY BULLET (Shannon) W. Wharton 9-0 A. Harvey
14 (1) TILLY (D. Ancl) D. Ancl 9-0 P. M. Sully
15 (1) TOUR VILLAGE (H. Al-Maklumi) W. Wharton 9-0 A. Harvey
16 (1) TOWN (D. Ancl) D. Ancl 9-0 P. M. Sully
17 (1) TOWN (D. Ancl) D. Ancl 9-0 P. M. Sully

1984: No corresponding meeting.

Betting forecast: 2-4 Shelbour, 11-4 Andraal, 5-10 Pochard, 12-15 Fun Galore.

TOP FORM TIPS: Shelbour 10, Pochard 7.

2 45-DEEPFELDS SELLING STAKES: 2-Y-O & 3; £578 (8 runners)

1 (1) TRACK THE BEAR (R. Hills) J. Hills 9-0 J. Williams
2 (1) COY PRINCESS (H. Al-Maklumi) M. Hills 9-0 R. Lines (5)
3 (1) 003 DIGGER LASS (M. J. Sully) T. Hill 9-0 R. Lines (5)
4 (1) FAIR TIME (J. Hills) J. Hills 9-0 R. Lines (5)
5 (1) 004 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
6 (1) 005 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
7 (1) 006 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
8 (1) 007 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
9 (1) 008 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
10 (1) 009 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
11 (1) 010 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
12 (1) 011 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
13 (1) 012 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
14 (1) 013 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
15 (1) 014 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
16 (1) 015 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
17 (1) 016 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
18 (1) 017 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
19 (1) 018 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
20 (1) 019 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
21 (1) 020 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
22 (1) 021 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
23 (1) 022 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
24 (1) 023 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
25 (1) 024 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
26 (1) 025 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
27 (1) 026 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
28 (1) 027 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
29 (1) 028 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
30 (1) 029 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
31 (1) 030 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
32 (1) 031 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
33 (1) 032 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
34 (1) 033 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
35 (1) 034 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
36 (1) 035 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
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46 (1) 045 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
47 (1) 046 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
48 (1) 047 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
49 (1) 048 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
50 (1) 049 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
51 (1) 050 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
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68 (1) 067 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
69 (1) 068 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S. Hill
70 (1) 069 LITTLE PALM (M. J. Sully) P. Taylor 9-0 S.

CRICKET COMMENTARY: Matthew Engel on the problems of the England captaincy

Gower for now—and Gattling for later

This is Captaincy Week in The Guardian. On Wednesday we start to serialise the Thoughts of Brearley, which is likely to become the classic on the subject: so it seems opportune to preface that with a few more ephemeral thoughts on the England captaincy as it stands in the wake of Gower's somewhat tenuous re-appointment.

It would be nice to start with a plug and tell you that the Brearley book is a magic formula, both for winning the Ashes and restoring the fortunes of Piddletrenthide. I praise Gower and pass the heavy roller or something. It does not, the book is about common sense uncom- monly applied, which was and is the Brearley way.

The problem as far as England are concerned (apart from working out which of our leading modern professionals might trouble to read the book) is discovering who might not only have the sense and be able to apply it, but can play the game well enough to be in a position to do so.

There is a captain capable of all this Gower is a true son of the game, and it is only three months since his great triumph in India. But already the doubts are back. At 28, he could in theory be England captain into the 21st century. Yet there is a widespread and I think, growing feeling that

we have yet another short-term incumbent.

So much of the zest has gone from Gower since he became captain. I may be partially responsible myself, along with the rest of the media. No one else in sport is subject to the same sustained, national scrutiny. A Gattling England soccer manager has to stand back at the cameras on half-a-dozen nights a year; and he would be 20 or more years older than Gower without the problems of playing himself.

Gower has an exceptionally hard job, he accepted the challenge, rather than relished it. Perhaps in his own mind he already has a date when he would like to pack it in, though it is more likely to be the 1987 World Cup rather than the Lord's Test next month, which marks the end of his current contract. An outside observer might regard that as sensible, giving him the chance to concentrate once again on what he does best in the world, i.e. bat. His agent, knowing that the captaincy can be worth £40,000 a year in advertising deals, might not.

I do not believe the Gower captaincy is close to its end. He has many of the right attributes: he can play, he is bright, he is amiable, his players respect him, and he reacts when and is receptive to their ideas. But he is not a profound thinker about

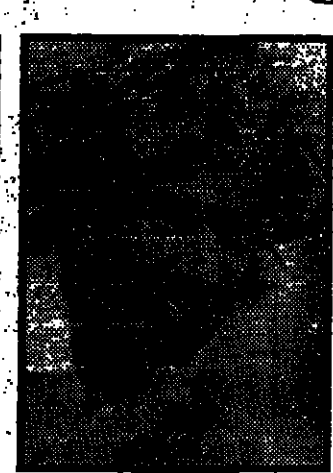


GATTING (left) ... the thinker; BOTHAM ... the believer

cricket; he needs good advisers. And here we hit upon one of the most interesting aspects of this potentially fascinating season.

There have been two major phases to the Gower regime so far. Disastrous West Indian summer and successful Indian winter. One major difference was the nature of the opposition. But another was the nature of his chief of staff. Last summer there was Botham but, except in one Test, no Gattling. In winter there was Gattling but no Botham. This summer there will be both, and the makings of a cricketer's eternal triangle.

Gower has a long standing



GATTING (left) ... the thinker; BOTHAM ... the believer

respect for and friendship with both men. But Gattling and Botham are not close friends, and there has been rivalry between them as players ever since the 77-78 tour to Pakistan where they were the two young hopeful all-rounders. Botham made the grade as a Test cricketer at once and Gattling took seven years. And it may well be that Botham's absence was a major help when he finally established himself at Test level, and Madras: the great man is not always the easiest colleague.

As the years have passed, they have developed very different outlooks on the game. Botham is a believer; Gattling

is a thinker—he counts the cards and weighs the percentages. Gattling would never have won the Headingley and Edgbaston Tests in '81, as a player or probably as a leader. But I know whose direction is more likely to win most Tests in the future.

One or two post paper writers this summer have written grave articles about Botham, considering Gattling and Botham and so on, and solemnly concluding that Botham is better than them and should be considered to the team. The subject has always seemed to me unworthy of discussion. Of course, Botham must come back; he is a great cricketer, and now a refreshed one. But England need Botham and Gower and Gattling, all contributing productively and sparking off each other.

And I am increasingly inclined to think that, in the long term, Gattling may well be the man who can best apply the lessons of Brearley and lead the revival of English cricket. What we need to know first is whether Gattling and Botham can work together.

There are possible captains beyond Gower and Gattling but they remain just that, possible. The last captain to be chosen, Gattling, was a disaster. The last captain to be chosen, Gattling, was a disaster. The last captain to be chosen, Gattling, was a disaster.

Barnet of Derbyshire and Neale of Worcestershire had announced his retirement on football to concentrate on cricket over the weekend) were both discussed seriously for last winter's tour, but they both need to establish themselves further. Likewise, this week's MCC captain, Nicholas of Hampshire.

Two of the most interesting characters among the county captains are Ontong of Glamorgan and Abrahams of Lancashire, both South African-born but English-qualified. Connoisseurs of man-of-the-match ceremonies will recall how smitten Peter May was by Abrahams at last year's B and E final. But the same objection applies to them as to the other three plus the thought that a Greig-scarred establishment is unlikely to put a South African in charge of anything again, even if Sir Michael Edwards somehow happened to score 3,000 first-class runs this season.

For this discussion remains theoretical, for a few weeks at least; all being well with Gower, for a good while longer. It was after the Lord's Test four years ago that Alec Bedser called Brearley from a phone box and asked him back for his finest hour. By the time this year's Lord's Test is over, England should be led by a couple of brilliant centuries by Gower. Bothamesque faith has its place, you know.

Richard Yallop in Melbourne

Hughes' defence

DISPLAYING his well known fondness for the John King fighting captain of the rebel team to tour South Africa last year, yesterday attacked the Australian board for failing "to act independently of commercial interests throughout the same."

Asked whether he meant Kerry Packer, Hughes said: "You said that, not me." He was speaking in Perth after arriving back from talks in South Africa.

He said he had reversed an earlier decision not to go to the Republic because of events prior to the departure of the England tour party for England. There was speculation at the time that Packer, or representatives of his YFL, managing director, had offered counter-offers to four of the England tourists to stop them from going to South Africa.

Hughes, the former Australian captain, said he was first contacted by South African interests while he was in Sharjah for the one-day tournament in March. He declined the offer on April 20 and the next day received a call from Dr. Ali Baker, representing the South African Cricket Union, saying the door was still open if he changed his mind.

"I was disappointed that I had not been selected to tour England and that I was not asked to be on standby as a possible replacement," Hughes said. "I concluded that, at 31, my future in international cricket at an international level was doubtful."

"I felt I had served my country honourably in the best possible manner, both as a cricketer and as an ambassador for Australia. I have always accepted the umpire's decision and in this spirit I have accepted the decision of the Australian selectors to select me for the tour of South Africa."

"However, events immediately before the departure of the Australian team to England had acted as a catalyst. Dr. Baker on April 26 to reopen negotiations. In reconsidering the SACU offer, I was encouraged by the public support for Australia, and for the players who had already agreed to tour South Africa."

Hughes' disillusionment with the Australian Board is understandable considering the way he had stood by when most of the Australian players defected to Packer. It appears to have irked him particularly that when it became known that touring of South Africa, they were wooed back — reportedly with counter-offers — Hughes, who had remained loyal by not signing a contract, was ignored.

"I believe the controlling body of Australian cricket has failed to give its support to cricket and it has equally failed to act independently of commercial interests throughout the game."

"It was obvious my loyalty to establishment cricket meant nothing. My priorities now lie with my family and the success of the South African tour."

Henry Blofeld at Hove

Mendis hits the four-day tempo

The case for four-day cricket has obviously not been proven one way or the other during the first two days of this match. They have produced some interesting cricket, played at times without quite the same urgency as would have happened in a three-day affair, and at the half way stage Australia are considerably better off than Sussex on a pitch which will take spin increasingly.

They batted on for another 20 minutes this morning adding 18 more runs before they were bowled out for 321 — in what was a very good batting performance. The selectors would probably have declared at their overnight score. By the end of the day, which had light shortened by just over an hour, Sussex were 218 for eight.

It may have been partly because of the extra day that Mendis is normally such a dasher decided to play an uncharacteristically patient innings. It is more likely though that he decided that the best way to impress the selectors was to show them that he could play a long and responsible innings. The pitch also had a low bounce which did not make stroke play that easy.

One definite point in favour

of four-day cricket was expressed during the afternoon by Allan Border. He said that he was happier with it, not only because domestic cricket in Australia is played over four days but also because it means that a match can go to its logical conclusion with the better side winning without recourse to artificial declarations. Against this there is the danger that Parkinson's Law will take over and that work will expand to fit the time available. Three-day cricket has not served England badly for a long time.

This match has so far handed the Australians two wickets. The first which is crucial to their progress is that they must settle on a pair of opening batsmen and give them every opportunity to find their form before the Test series begins. At the moment it looks as if the intention may be to bat Wessels at No 3 and to rely on Wood and Hilditch to open, but Hilditch has not yet looked the part in England.

They have also seen that the fitness of Lawson and McDermott is crucial to their future, for without them their attack loses its impetus. Neither are playing in this game and Thompson is at the stage of his career when, to bring the best out of him, he needs good support at the other end.

David Foot at Southampton

Robin on song

Robin Smith's calibre has already been established and his Test prospects in England are being realistically pondered. His century yesterday, when Hampshire beat Surrey by 48 runs, was a good deal more than a Sunday thrash, though he powered away with ease in the last 10 minutes of the five for 22 against Glamorgan in his days with Leicestershire, but he repaid the debt yesterday with easily his best analysis for his adopted county.

He batted for 133 minutes for his 100 and faced 92 balls. It was all too much for Surrey, abruptly curbed after two wins in the competition.

Smith's repertoire was wide. He reached his 50 with his best shot, handsomely clipped off his legs and seeming to crack against the boundary boards almost in the same moment.

He lacked this time only the fractional support that he relishes. Brother Chris, like Hardy, was left out: victims not of bad form but of Hampshire's surfeit of high-order batting.

Yesterday, the main backing for 21-year-old Robin Smith came from Turner, quiet and spunky as ever.

Justy, who had left Southampton in some acrimony only a few months ago, came back for the first time to kindly applause. Tremlett summoned up a good one to beat him as he swung rather wildly.

ROUND-UP

Double top for Glamorgan

John Steele took five for 30 with Leicestershire spinners at Old Trafford—their first John Player award on the ground. Lancashire ran up 220 for six from their 40 overs, Neil Fairbrother top-scoring with 49 not out, but Gloucestershire, despite needing eight an over for the last quarter of their innings, coasted home with 11 deliveries left after a second-wicket stand of 80 between Paul Romaine and Bill Athey and an explosive 57 off 33 balls by Brian Davidson.

Glamorgan passed the Mid-divisional 166 for the eighth time in 10 balls to spare, the innings held together by John Hopkins' unbeaten 72.

Gloucestershire also have a share of the lead in the table after a fine six-wicket win

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SPORT IN BRIEF

GOLF: Mark James yesterday displayed his prowess with a seven-wicket win over Middlesex at Lord's as Glamorgan became one of five leaders in the John Player League — to add to their current top-spot in the Britannia Championship. Steele once returned figures of five for 22 against Glamorgan in his days with Leicestershire, but he repaid the debt yesterday with easily his best analysis for his adopted county.

Glamorgan passed the Mid-divisional 166 for the eighth time in 10 balls to spare, the innings held together by John Hopkins' unbeaten 72.

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GOLF

David Davies

Baker ties with Roper

Roger Roper and Peter Baker tied for the Brabazon Trophy at Seaton Carew near Hartlepool yesterday. Both had four-over-par totals of 140, but Baker's 140 came from a 68-72, while Roper's 140 came from a 70-70.

Seaton Carew is a severe test, but it is about as fair as could be its greens may not be surpassed this year. Baker had six birdies, the last of them when he really needed it, at the 18th. He had just missed the 17th green, chipping into to fit and then missing, to go one behind Roper who was already on the 18th. But Baker, well enough built and with room to fill out, hit a drive and a 4-iron, the latter coming to rest 8ft away, and he holed the putt for the tie.

Roper had already had his own adventures at the 18th. His second, into the breeze, was short and he had to chip to 5ft to save his par. Roper had not won at this level before, although he has played for England at boys, youths and senior levels. He has finished in the top 10 of the professional tour in each of the last four years and is clearly a prospect.

John Hawksworth had been in the lead for 33 of the day's 36 holes. On the 16th tee he had a two-shot advantage over the field. But his drive trickled into a tight lie, a marvellous shot with a 3-wood was unlucky to find a waterlogged bunker, and a poor recovery on to the bank of the sand trap led to a double bogey six. He then fell short of the 18th, chipped 18ft short and missed the putt. Overall, though, he probably did his chances of going to America no harm at all.

FENCING: Linda Martin and Gill Goske, both of the Sale, Lancashire, club retained the women's and men's national foil titles at the De Beaumont centre, London, yesterday.

CYCLING: Mark Bell (Falcon), the Olympic rider who turned professional before the start of the season, drove the first of the year in the 120-mile Tour of Dejn-pro road race in north Wales yesterday. Bell took the flag from his amateur rival, Cayn Theakston, and held on to the rest to move up to second place overall to the former Dejn winner, Graham Jones, in the season-long Gold Cup competition.

Boxing: Professional Bill (Glasgow) beat Tony (Glasgow) by a unanimous decision (UD) 12-11. The fight was a close one, with Bill winning the first round and Tony winning the last.

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Maurice Hamilton at the Monaco GP

Prost profits from waiting



Alain Prost's victory in the Monaco Grand Prix yesterday was a suitable reward for a steady, consistent drive by the McLaren driver in difficult conditions. He let Ayrton Senna and Michele Alboreto dispute the lead at furious pace during the opening laps and the tactics paid off when Senna's Lotus retired with engine trouble and Alboreto suffered a rear-wheel puncture.

Alboreto rejoined the race in fourth place and his climb to second was one of the highlights of a dramatic race. Elio de Angelis retained his lead of the championship by finishing third although he claimed his Lotus was almost without brakes during the final 10 laps.

Derek Warwick, his Renault handling badly, finished fifth while Jacques Laffite took sixth from Nigel Mansell's Williams three laps from the end to give Ligier two cars in the first six. Andrea de Cesaris was fourth.

Much had been expected of Mansell, who started from the front row. Within six laps, however, his brakes had begun to fade and he dropped down the order, intent on finishing a race which, traditionally, takes a heavy toll on drivers and cars.

Two drivers were eliminated at the first corner when Patrick Tambay (Renault) and Gerhard Berger (Arrow) tangled. Another incident on lap 17, further reduced the field. An attempt by Nelson Piquet

to take ninth place from Riccardo Patrese's Alfa Romeo ended in a nasty accident as Piquet's Brabham hit the guard rail and cannoned into the Alfa.

There was a flash fire and the drivers were fortunate to escape unhurt. Blame was attached to Patrese for squeezing Piquet into the barrier but the Brabham's rear suspension appeared to have broken moments before the final impact took place.

The incident costed the track in oil, which was to catch out Niki Lauda a few minutes later. Teo Fabi also retired his Toleman and the chaos allowed Martin Brundle to move his Tyrrell into eighth place. However, the British driver was to lose ground when he made a stop to bleed his rear brakes. Brundle returned to finish tenth, a few seconds ahead of Jonathan Palmer's Zakspeed.

Track conditions became even more treacherous during the last ten laps when light rain fell. Prost's lead over Alboreto was sufficient to allow the McLaren driver to reduce his pace by four seconds a lap. Mansell was lucky to get away with an incident in the tunnel when he slipped on oil and hit the barrier at 180 mph. At least he finished the race, which was more than nine of the 20 starters did.

MONACO GP — 1. Prost (McLaren); 2. Alboreto (Alfa Romeo); 3. de Angelis (Lotus); 4. Warwick (Renault); 5. Laffite (Ligier); 6. Williams (Williams); 7. Senna (Lotus); 8. Brundle (Toleman); 9. Piquet (Brabham); 10. Palmer (Zakspeed); 11. Brabham (Brabham); 12. Mansell (Williams); 13. Tambay (Renault); 14. Berger (Arrow); 15. Piquet (Brabham); 16. Alboreto (Alfa Romeo); 17. de Cesaris (Scuderia); 18. Fabi (Toleman); 19. Patrese (Alfa Romeo); 20. Lauda (Ferrari).

RESULTS

ENGLISH AMATEUR OPEN (Seaton Carew): 1. Steele (Glamorgan); 2. Steele (Glamorgan); 3. Steele (Glamorgan); 4. Steele (Glamorgan); 5. Steele (Glamorgan); 6. Steele (Glamorgan); 7. Steele (Glamorgan); 8. Steele (Glamorgan); 9. Steele (Glamorgan); 10. Steele (Glamorgan).

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to gather the contaminants
coconut crabs — which can
crack open a coconut with
their claws — to supplement
their diet.

Greenpeace estimated that
it will take at least a week
to move the people and their
belongings. One of the most
difficult aspects will be moving
the people's building materials
and live animals from small,
inflatable boats up the side
of the Warrior, a former Ab-
erdeen trawler.

A good thing about the
pigs is that they can swim.
Often when they get too
heavy, they are thrown
down into the lagoon and
swimming out to get cool.

HOME DRAW: Members of Manchester United's FA Cup-winning team greeting up to half a million people who lined the city's streets last night to welcome them back. From left, manager Ron Atkinson, Arthur Albiston, Jesper Olsen and Gordon Strachan. Cup final report, page 25. Picture by Denis Thorpe

Continued from page one

view that Labour was divided over defence, and that neither Mr Denis Healey, the Shadow Foreign Secretary, nor Mr Lord Hattersley, the Shadow Chancellor, were happy with the policy.

But last night the Alliance was challenged on the same ground. Mr Robin Cook, Labour's campaign co-ordinator, wrote to Mr Steel asking for clarification on the Alliance stance on a replacement for

He claimed that the dispute could be ended only by the Communist Party winning a clear majority of seats on the board of the readers' co-operative that owns the Morning Star, the People's Press Printing Society, and he urged members to vote at its annual election next month.

Mrs Mary Rosser, secretary of the PPPS, refused to accept that the co-operative should act as a front organisation for the Communist Party.

SOLUTION (left) TO PRIZE PUZZLE 17,233

Winner of this week's £200 prize is A. Fryer, of 8 Kingscote Grove, Fincham, Coventry. Runners-up (£10 boot taken each) are Mrs Henrietta Simon, of 31 Church Lane Sarat, Rickmansworth Hert.; S. West, of 153 Eadenall Road, London SW17; and F.A. Peters, of 10 Shaftesbury Avenue, Darwen Lancs.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

A SEALED envelope left yesterday on the grave of Lawrence of Arabia in the village cemetery at Marston, Dorset, drew the Guardian into a mystery surrounding his life.

The envelope, encased in a protective transparent wrapper, appeared among the spring flowers on the grave a few hours before a memorial service at the nearby parish church to mark the 50th anniversary of T.E. Lawrence's death.

It was marked to be opened only by the representative of the Guardian, London: and the Bureau of Arab Affairs; and the seal bore the Lawrence of Arabia museum at Clouds Hill, Marston, where Lawrence lived until his fatal motor bike accident in 1935.

Inside was a brief, carefully-scripted letter signed "SM from Arabia" and a deponent message "from SM on behalf of millions of betrayed Arabs."

The letter asked for publication of the message, which, it said, was "not a political one, but is the aspiration of millions of Arabs, ordinary non-political Arabs."

Headed with a piece of Arabic script, the message was addressed to Lawrence of Arabia, and said: "We had great visions for you Arabs and we had high hopes that, with your help and the help of your government, we could achieve not only freedom from the Germans, but freedom from 500 years of occupation, our identity and pride as a nation."

"Alas, Aunura, the Arab world today, 50 years after your death, is in turmoil, with wars, conspiracies, divisions, and our future is uncertain."

"Perhaps you knew what our world would be like."

About 200 people, mainly curious visitors, crowded into the memorial service.

Some of those who knew Lawrence, however slightly, were there.

They were people who helped to build, maintain and repair his motor bike, clean his house, boil his eggs, or clean his shoes, at a time when he was known only as a striking and headstrong stranger claiming to be T. E. Shaw—the name he adopted after joining the RAF as an aircraftman in 1922.

The army of debunkers, who have been working away at Lawrence's reputation as a romantic desert tactician and guerrilla fighter of the First World War, were not in evidence yesterday.

Mr John Griffith, Emeritus Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, where Lawrence was an undergraduate, said that he doubted whether—at this interval of time—it was possible to come to an objective, unbiased assessment of such a fascinating and illusive figure.

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

The figures give in order, time and visibility, wind regime, maximum elevation and the number of satellites and asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

London

Saturn 1989: 22 02-02 08 W 25NW
NNE, (May 21) 23-23 09 13W 20NW
21 1 26-1 30N 20WZENE
Saturn 2000: 22 06-22 13 W 60SE, E
23 04-23 05 13W 20WZENE
Saturn 1310: 22 57-23 00 NW 15NW/N
2300: 23 35-23 34 22W 23W 15W
700WZENE
Saturn 1400R: 21 54-21 57 NNE
SSE: 23 31-23 37 75WME SSE
Saturn 7: 22-22-22 49 W 50SW SSE*

Saturn 1989: 23 04-23 08 NW 20NW/N
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